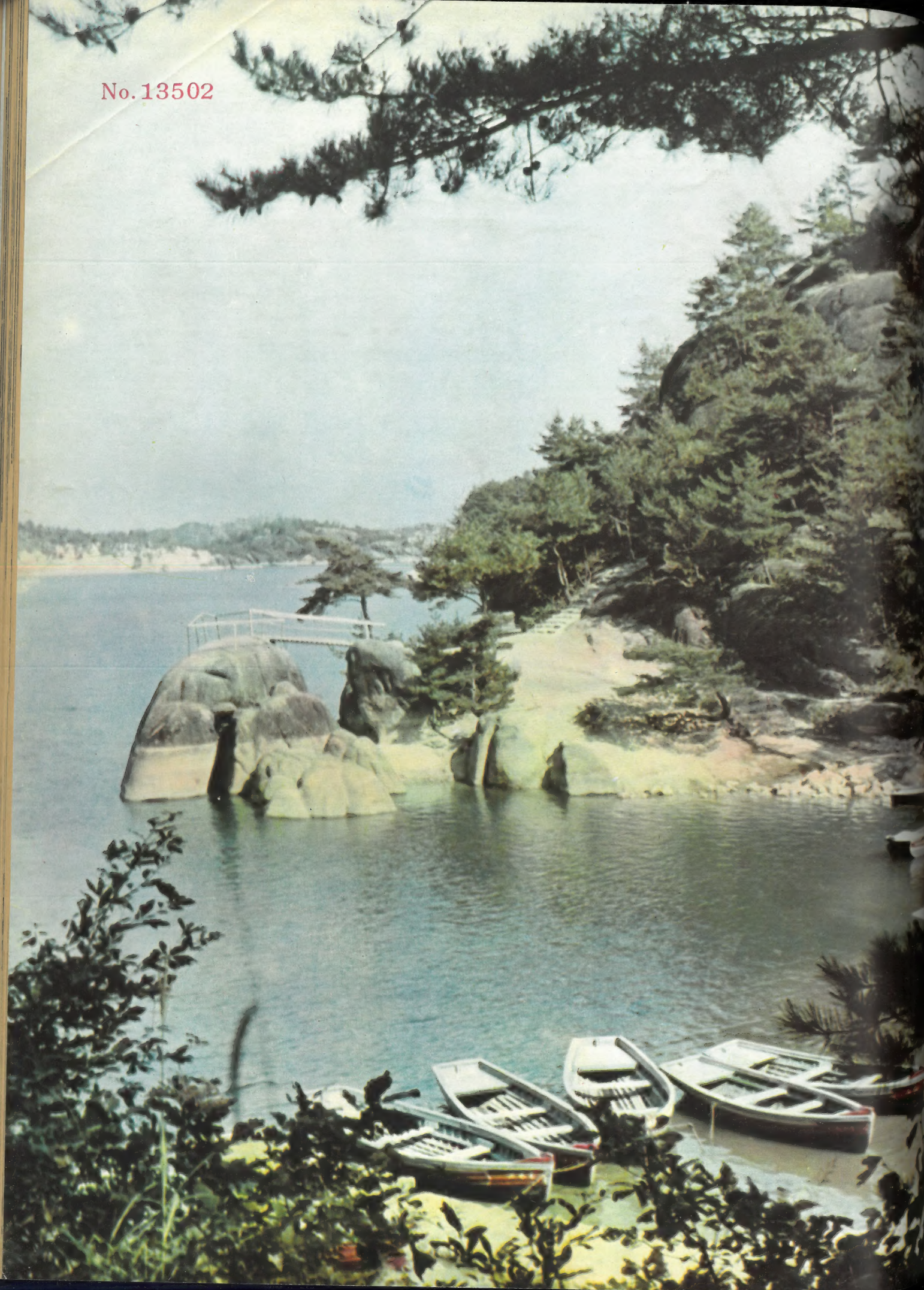


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# Korea Today

PYONGYANG

6

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The Nampo Glass Factory exports many of its products, too

# Korea Today

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**FRONT COVER:** Peasant music and dance. It is one of the long-standing folk art of Korea. Songs and dances are done to the accompaniment of cymbals, gongs, drums and trumpets. Sometimes there are tambourines, too. During Japanese rule over Korea this folk art of the Korean people was kept from the public, but today it is most popularized among the entire people, to say nothing of farmers. The photo shows pupils performing the peasant music and dance

**INSIDE BACK COVER:** In the garden of the Pyongyang Students' and Children's Palace

**BACK COVER:** View of Moranbong Park. The Daidong River is seen beyond the ancient Pyongyang Walls

6

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# U.S. Imperialism — Ignitor of the Korean War

On the first day of its occupation of South Korea in September 1945 following the liberation of Korea from Japanese imperialism on August 15, 1945, the U.S. Army installed a military government. The U.S. imperialists appeared in Korea as the aggressor and the sworn enemy of the Korean people.

U.S. occupation of South Korea meant translating into reality its sinister designs of aggression on Korea and turning Korea into a bridgehead for launching a new war and aggression in Asia. For this, Washington had worked over a hundred years.

Already in early 1946, the U.S. weekly *Saturday Evening Post* reported in March 1946, the U.S. General Staff considered Korea as part of U.S. frontier and laid plans for making it a strategical base against the Soviet Union. And in April 1946 Pauley, special adviser to Truman, the then U.S. President, wrote that though Korea was not a big country, it could become a crucial point on which success or failure of U.S. policy in Asia depended.

Under such strategic plan, U.S. imperialism had schemed to launch a war in Korea. In their war they saw a blocking of Korea's unification and their domination of the whole of Korea.

An important link in U.S. preparations for the war was a puppet army, which they built up to use as cannon fodder and as an instrument of its colonial rule.

In September 1948 the U.S. army paper *Stars and Stripes* wrote that a well-equipped army 100,000 strong was needed for occupation of North Korea. The U.S. imperialists, after setting up the puppet regime in South Korea in 1948, reorganized South Korea's "National Defence Guard" into a regular army, and have reinforced it steadily ever since.

In order to equip the South Korean puppet army with modern combat technique and materials, in the year of 1949 alone, Washington offered a large sum of military aid of 190,000,000 dollars to the Syngman Rhee clique

and gave a large number of weapons, warships, and airplanes.

In 1949, some 50 per cent of the budget of the South Korean puppet regime was appropriated for war expenditure.

Before the puppet army was reorganized, its numerical strength stood at 5 brigades. But the figure increased to 8 divisions 100,000 strong by June 1949. Then there were the naval and air forces as well as a police force of 50,000.

In May 1950, Johnson, former "E.C.A." chief in South Korea, stated before the U.S. House Appropriations Committee that 100,000 men and officers of the South Korean army equipped with U.S. weapons and trained by Americans wound up preparations and were ready to start war at any moment.

From the first days of their occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists built extensively military establishments including naval and air bases to prepare for a war against North Korea.

Not only that. The South Korean puppet army under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists systematically perpetrated armed intrusions into the North across the 38th Parallel.

In 1949 alone, the enemy provoked 1,836 armed skirmishes along the Parallel. Thus the Pentagon generals and their stooges stepped up the plan of invading North Korea. Moreover, to prepare an aggressive war a number of U.S. war-mongers were dispatched to South Korea, including Knowland, one of the most reactionary leaders of the Republican Party. In South Korea they inspected the puppet army's military establishments and war preparations. They in unison cried for "march north to unify."

Stepping up war preparations and dancing to the tune of Washington, Syngman Rhee openly clamoured for "north march." At a press conference held in December 1949, Syngman Rhee stated that "...It should be borne in mind that in the New Year we should unify Korea with our own strength..."

As the New Year 1950 turned around, U.S. war schemes became more naked and intensified.

In January 1950, Roberts, head of the U.S. military advisory group in South Korea, stated to the puppet home and defence ministers that the plan of campaign against the North had been decided upon. And it would not be long before they would put the plan into operation.

Simultaneously with this, Sebald, foreign affairs adviser to MacArthur, on his visit to Seoul gave Syngman Rhee assurance that when the northward expedition started the U.S. fleet and air force would come from Japan to aid South Korea.

In June 1950 the U.S. armed forces completed preparations for launching the war in Korea.

Concerning U.S. preparations for the Korean war, the U.S. magazine *Life* wrote that at no time through its history did the U.S. ever see such complete preparations as in the war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On June 17, 1950, the notorious warmonger Dulles came to South Korea in the capacity of Truman's special envoy. On the following day Dulles, accompanied by U.S. military advisory group and high-ranking officers of the puppet army, inspected military installations along the 38th Parallel before giving his final approval to the "march north" plan.

According to a testimony made by Kim Hyo Suk, former interior minister of Syngman Rhee, upon his return to Seoul from his tour of the 38th Parallel, Dulles issued orders that war should be started on June 25.

Dulles also instructed Syngman Rhee as follows: "...Start action against the North accompanied by a counter-propaganda that the North has invaded the South first... If you can but hold out for two weeks, everything will go on smoothly, because during this period the United States, by accusing North Korea of attacking South Korea, will compel the United Nations to take action in whose name land, naval and air forces would be mobilized."

It was Dulles who said on June 19, at the South Korean puppet "National Assembly" that the U.S. was ready to give necessary material and moral aid to South Korea in the fight against communism. So Dulles openly backed the "northward expedition" of the puppet clique.

This became all the more clear when John D. Hickerson, Assistant Secretary of State for U.N. Affairs, testified at a routine hearing held by the Senate Appropriations Committee on June 5, 1951.

To a question put by Senator Ferguson whether or not the State Department had prepared the resolution to be presented to the United Nations before the outbreak of hostilities, Hickerson answered:

"...We have a skeleton of a resolution drawn

up for submission to the United Nations..."

All these facts expose how thorough the U.S. imperialists were from the early days of their occupation of South Korea in laying out plans of aggression against North Korea.

At last, at dawn on June 25, 1950, the Syngman Rhee puppet army at the orders of Washington started a general offensive along the whole region of the 38th Parallel.

Now the Korean war was on.

Having unleashed the war, the U.S. imperial-

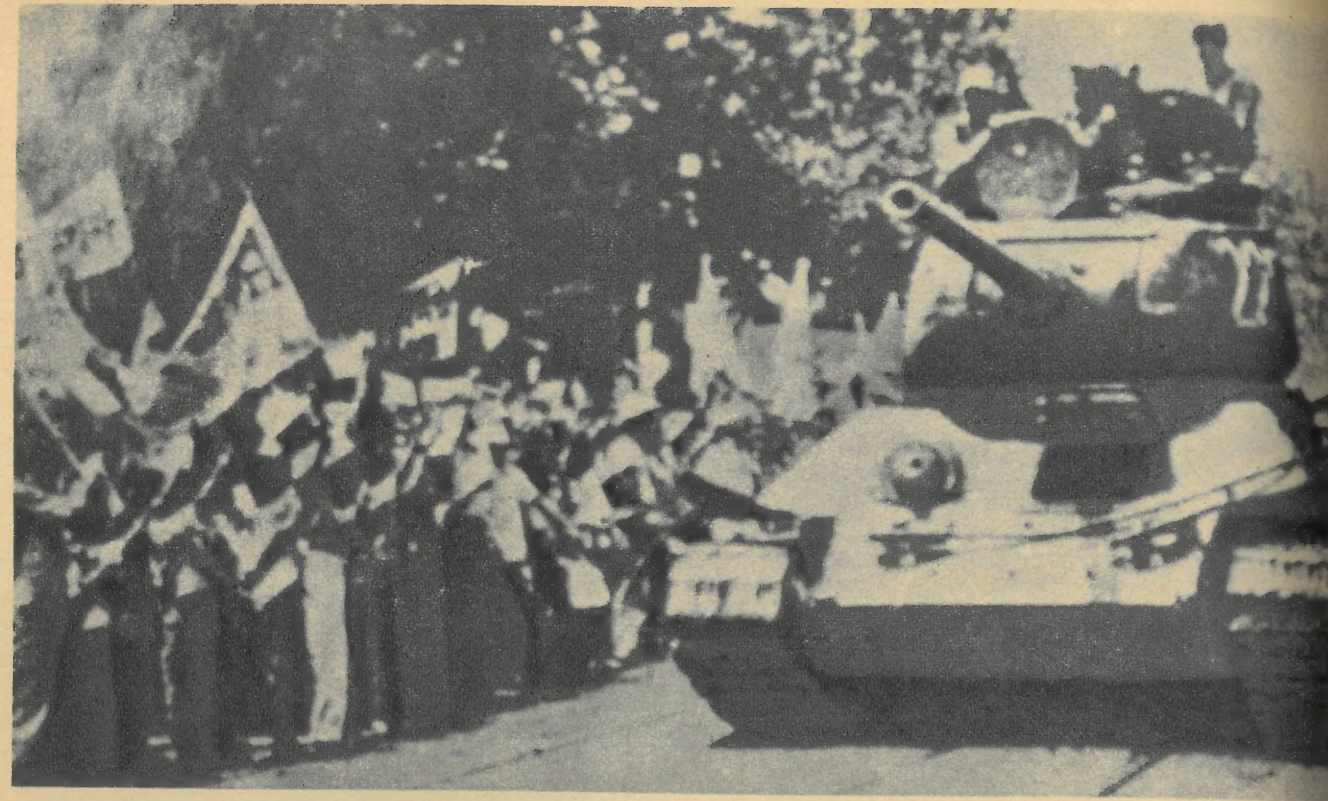
No sooner had the United States of America stationed its troops in South Korea in September 1945 than it began to make war preparations



The U.S. army and South Korean puppet army repeatedly committed provocations along the 38th parallel. On June 25, 1950, the puppet army launched a general offensive against North Korea as bid by the White House







The Korean People's Army began to hit back and moved southward giving a hot chase to the fleeing enemy

ists calculated that everything would turn out as they wished. They threw the U.S. armed forces into the Korean war while, with the already prepared "resolution," they brought the question before the U.N.

Then at the U.N. "Security Council" meeting on June 25, the U.S. government tried to shift the responsibility for the war in Korea to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. On June 27, the U.S. made the "Security Council" adopt another set of aggressive "resolutions" allowing the U.S. and other member states to

carry on armed intervention in the Korean war.

The enemy saw a speedy and easy occupation of the whole area of the northern part of our country in the surprise attack. However, their sinister plan was foiled by the counter-attack of the Korean People's Army. And panic-stricken Washington on July 7 forced the "Security Council" to adopt another illegal "resolution"—this time to set up what was commonly known as "U.N. command," another name for American expeditionary forces.

U.S. war prisoners taken by our side



In order to occupy North Korea at any cost under the U.N. the U.S. imperialists disregarding all the proposals of our Government to settle the question by peaceful means, threw into the Korean war a force of over 2,000,000—one-third of their ground force, one-fifth of air force, main part of their navy, equipped with the latest technique, in addition to the South Korean puppet army and the armies of their satellite countries.

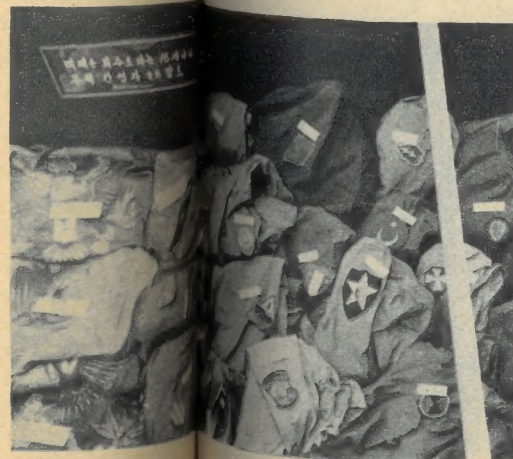
The U.S. imperialists, in their war of aggression in Korea, killed en masse innocent people and even employed bacteriological and chemical weapons and committed every kind of barbarous atrocities.

However, American aggression was frustrated by the heroic struggle of the Korean people who rose up to defend the freedom and independence of the country.

During the three-year Korean war (June 25, 1950-July 27, 1953) the U.S. imperialists had more than 1,093,800 men killed, wounded, or captured, among them over 397,000 U.S. soldiers. (During the Second World War, U.S. casualties numbered some 180,000.) Then 12,000 war planes, 560 naval vessels, over 3,000 tanks, a huge amount of other combat materials and equipment were destroyed or damaged.

Thus the myth of the "invincible" United States was smashed to pieces for good in the

In the Korean war the armed interventionists from 16 countries headed by the U.S. imperialists suffered casualties of 1,093,839, of which 397,543 were the U.S. army and 667,293 the South Korean army, and 29,003 the mercenaries from the U.S. satellites



Korean war.

In the end, U.S. imperialism was stopped at the very spot where they had started the war, and had to kneel down before the Korean people and put its signature to the Armistice Agreement in July 1953.

But U.S. imperialism, which can exist only on aggression and war, far from drawing a lesson from its ignominious defeat, is stepping up preparations for a new war.

The U.S. imperialists, in gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement, continue to reinforce the military strength in South Korea, commit provocations, and stage one war-game after another along the Military Demarcation Line and in all parts of South Korea.

In 1964 alone, for instance, our side lodged 18,245 protests with the U.S. side at the Military Armistice Commission meetings.

This shows U.S. imperialism is more frantic in its criminal schemes to aggravate the tension in Korea and stage aggressive provocations to North Korea.

But the U.S. imperialists cannot escape from their final ruin no matter how frantic they may become. Should they unleash another war in Korea, the Korean people would deal blows at them, a thousand times heavier than in the past war. And the war will only expedite the final doom of U.S. imperialism.

One of the planes shot down by the Korean People's Army. The U.S. imperialists suffered great losses in the air force, too. Our People's Army shot down 5,729 and damaged 6,484





# U.S. Imperialism, Hands Off Vietnam!

The outrageous U.S. bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam is continuing. Peaceful towns and villages in Democratic Vietnam are burning by the bombs and shells of the Yankee aggressors.

On March 8 and 9, 3,500 U.S. marines landed on Tourane, South Vietnam, which the UPI described as "the first U.S. forces which landed on South Vietnam without the title of advisers."

As the government statement of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on March 5 pointed out, the outrageous U.S. bombings show that Washington has embarked upon the road of expanding the "undeclared war" in South Vietnam to the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in crude violation of the 1954 Geneva Agreements. The Korean people condemn with surging indignation the piratic acts of aggression of the U.S. imperialists.

On March 19, the 15th anniversary of the "Day of Nation-wide Anti-U.S. Struggle" of the Vietnamese people, a city mass rally was held in Pyongyang.

Over 150,000 gathered at Kim Il Sung Square, the scene of the rally, and expressed their support for and encouragement to the just struggle of the Vietnamese people. The rally condemned U.S. imperialism as the most vicious enemy of peace and mankind—U.S. imperialism which is working like mad to expand its aggressive war in South Vietnam to Democratic Vietnam in their futile attempt to save their ever worsening lot in South Vietnam.

The mass rally adopted messages to President Ho Chi Minh of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and President Nguyen Huu Tho of the South Vietnam National-Liberation Front respectively.

The repeated U.S. bombings on Democratic Vietnam and the continuous dispatch of U.S. troops to South Vietnam constitute part of the strategic plan of the U.S. imperialists who are bent on expanding the war of aggression in Vietnam and Indo-China.

Recently, U.S. President Johnson openly declared the American bombings of Democratic Vietnam would continue. Then U.S. Defence Secretary McNamara stated that they would send more U.S. troops to South Vietnam "if needed." All this shows how desperate U.S. imperialism is in its plot to expand the aggres-

sive war in Vietnam and Indo-China.

It is not without reason for Western publications to comment that "the U.S. air attacks on North Vietnam are no more retaliatory measures but have entered a new phase. The U.S. military movements in South Vietnam are turning from a guerrilla warfare to a local war."

The frenzied U.S. imperialists in their attempt to find a face-saving from the repeated setbacks in South Vietnam, are pretending their unwitting of grave consequences arising from their adventurous course.

In connection with the vicious war provocations of U.S. imperialism, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam released statements condemning resolutely the U.S. aggressors.

The Korean people fully support the statements of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. As the Government of the Vietnam Democratic Republic sternly warned in its statements, should the U.S. imperialists keep treading upon the adventurous course against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, a member state of the socialist camp, they will surely be confronted with the invincible might of the entire people of Vietnam and the socialist camp.

Nothing is greater than Washington's miscalculations if it figures its stepped-up attack on Democratic Vietnam would browbeat the Vietnamese people and the progressive people of the world and save itself from defeat in South Vietnam.

No force on earth can frighten or blackmail the Vietnamese people who are firmly convinced of their just cause and who have risen up in their just struggle.

The invincible fighting spirit of the Vietnamese people was fully displayed in their protracted struggle against the French imperialists and the fight against the repeated armed aggression of U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. provocations to Democratic Vietnam will only serve to reinforce the fighting spirit and unity of the Vietnamese people and intensify the anti-U.S. struggle of the South Vietnamese people. Through the struggle against U.S. aggression the unity of the people of Indo-China has become firmer, and the solidarity of the people of the world with them more militant.



On March 19 a Pyongyang mass rally was held with the participation of 150,000 citizens who expressed their support and encouragement to the just struggle of the Vietnamese people against U.S. aggression

As in the past, the entire Korean people will spare no efforts to support and encourage the fraternal people of Democratic Vietnam, who have risen up to smash U.S. armed aggression, and the South Vietnamese people who are fighting against U.S. occupation and for the country's reunification.

On March 26, 1965, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued another statement. Expressing its full support to the March 22 statement of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National-Liberation Front, which expressed the firm determi-

nation of the South Vietnamese people to fight to the end to repulse U.S. aggression on South Vietnam, liberate South Vietnam, defend North Vietnam, and achieve the country's reunification, the statement of the D.P.R.K. Government expressed that the Korean people will render the fraternal Vietnamese people all forms of support, including weapons, and they are ready to dispatch volunteers to Vietnam if requested.

As history shows, those who play with fire will perish in the fire they ignite.

The U.S. imperialists must quit Vietnam before it is too late.

## SUPPORT FOR THE FIGHTING VIETNAMESE PEOPLE

The plot of the U.S. imperialists to expand the criminal war in Vietnam has evoked the indignation of the world, Korea included.

The entire people of Korea—workers, co-operative farmers, youths and students—denounce vehemently U.S. aggression, extending support to the fighting Vietnamese brothers.

Kim Ha Bok workteam members of the Pyongyang Wire Factory renamed their workteam the "Support Vietnam Workteam." They also named their most important machine the "Nguyen Van Troi Machine" after the young patriot of South Vietnam, who gave his life at the early age of twenty-four to the fight against the U.S. imperialists and their puppet clique. And the workteam members renewed their determination to work in the spirit of making his unyielding and lofty spirit shine and to take their revenge for

his death.

Such internationalist comradeship-in-arms pulses in the hearts not only of the members of this workteam but of the entire working people in every corner of the country.

The weavers of the Pyongyang Textile Mill who had concluded a socialist emulation with the Namdinh Textile Mill of Vietnam held a gathering on March 14 to denounce vehemently U.S. provocations against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and made a resolve to do all they can to support the Vietnamese brothers and sisters who are fighting against U.S. aggression.

At the meeting O Hwa Joon, chairman of the trade union at the mill, pointed out that the rulers of Washington are working madly to save themselves from defeat in the war of aggression in South Vietnam by expanding the war. He stated:



"The U.S. imperialists have repeatedly made criminal raids on towns and villages of the D.R.V. since the Tonkin Gulf incident last August. It is the gross encroachment upon the sovereignty and security of the D.R.V. and the challenge to peace of the world."

Then weaver Ri Gye Wol addressed the meeting. She said:

"The Yankee imperialists are the common enemy of the peoples of Korea and Vietnam and of the people of the world. In Korea they launched the aggressive war and killed our parents, brothers and sisters and friends. Now they are butchering our friends in Vietnam. We cannot be indifferent to what is happening in Vietnam. I tell you, U.S. attack on the Vietnamese people is an attack on our people."

"Let's sweep away U.S. imperialism, the common enemy of the Korean and Vietnamese peoples!" and "U.S. aggressors, get out of South Korea and South Vietnam at once!" are the slogans of the workers of the mill.

The entire Korean people are firm in their determination to extend all their support for the heroic Vietnamese people, and they know that the more vicious

U.S. imperialism becomes in its aggression, the sooner its doom will come.

In the meeting at the Jesan Co-operative Farm the farmers were told about the struggle of a Vietnamese woman fighter named H in prison. Ko Myung Ok, a woman peasant, said:

"No force on earth can bring to their knees those people who know how just their cause is and have full confidence in the final victory. The Yankee imperialists are working like mad to expand their aggression, but all this will only isolate U.S. imperialism from the world people. Washington is digging its own grave."

After the meeting the co-operative farmers made a resolve to call one of their plots the "Sister H Field."

Eager to aid the fighting Vietnamese people, the working people in all parts of the country are now putting their signatures to applications for volunteers. Volunteers lists are being drawn up at mass rallies held in succession in factories, enterprises, co-operative farms and schools in support of the March 22 statement of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National-Liberation Front and the March 26 statement of the Government of our Republic.

## A South Korean Army Officer Comes Over to the North

More and more "ROK" army men are coming over to the northern part of the country in search of a new life and a bright future as they can bear no longer corruption and degradation of South Korean society, the outrage of the U.S. aggressors, and the ill-treatment in the South Korean puppet army.

Not long ago, Captain Ri Eung Ryong (age 31), former company commander of the 1st battalion, 32nd regiment, 2nd division of the "ROK" puppet army, crossed the Military Demarcation Line into the North.

From his childhood he had to be a labourer to feed his family. Then in December 1950 he was forced into the South Korean puppet army.

Referring to the motive of his determination to come over to North Korea, he said: "I came to realize more and more clearly that South Korean society is getting gloomier and its days are numbered. Rulers of South Ko-

rea are only interested in a scramble for power. While the people are in extreme distress, they only indulge in dissipation. Particularly, since Pak Jung Hi's coming to office the inflation has become worse, and the people's resentment has been growing. They are saying: 'This cursed society must be overthrown as soon as possible.' And my heart burned with great indignation against the U.S. invaders who are lording it over South Korea, looking down upon our people.

"Such being the case, I always pinned my hope on the northern part of the country. And especially, whenever I heard over radio that in the North everybody enjoys freedom and has a job, I time and again made up my mind to cross the Demarcation Line to the North.

"On top of it, I heard from other soldiers that ROK army men and officers who go over to the North are welcomed there irrespective of their past, and they can study or work and even

join the glorious People's Army according to their wishes."

He continued: "When I came to understand what an indelible crime it is to level a gun at my fellow-countrymen with whom I share the same blood, I was firmly resolved to come over to the northern part of the country, and now I am here."

Having got rid of the disgraceful life in the South Korean army, Ri Eung Ryong is leading a happy life under the warm solicitude of the Government of the D.P.R.K.



## Self-sufficiency in Consumer Goods

Twenty short years ago our country was a colony of Japanese imperialism, and we had to get almost all consumer goods from Japan. Korea could not make even a pencil or a button.

Today, however, every store in our country, from department stores in cities to shops in remote mountainous villages, is well stocked with goods bearing the trade marks of various factories of the country.

After liberation, the Workers' Party of Korea which regards the steady improvement of the people's life as the supreme principle governing its activities, developed light industry to make the people's daily life richer, while increasing the production of the means of production for enlarged reproduction. And now the country's light industry is equipped with a material and technical foundation, meeting the people's needs for consumer goods.

A number of large central light industry factories have come into being, such as, the Pyongyang Textile Mill with 150,000 spindles and many other textile mills, in addition to daily necessities and foodstuff factories.

In parallel with this, a great number of medium- and small-size local industrial factories have been built to turn out a wide range of goods by processing raw materials scattered in all parts of the country.

On this basis, the output of consumer goods in our country grew 31 times in 1963 as against 1946, the year after liberation, of which textile industry grew 107 times, and daily necessities and cultural goods industry 248 times.

### BACKBONE OF LIGHT INDUSTRY IS BUILT

In the pre-liberation days, Japanese imperialism did not develop light industry in our country. Moreover, at the time of their surrender the Japanese imperialists destroyed even what factories (those were mainly for half-finished goods) there had been.

However, with the country's liberation on August 15, 1945, daily necessities factories were rebuilt and many new ones built so as to improve the deteriorated people's life. Then from 1947 on, the Government built provincially-run factories to produce con-

sumer goods by relying on local resources.

Before long, the plants destroyed by Japanese imperialism were rehabilitated on the whole. In 1949 the total output value of light industry surpassed by far the pre-liberation level.

However, the three-year long war unleashed by U.S. imperialism (June 1950-July 1953) destroyed all the factories and mills our people had built after liberation, and the people's life was deteriorated to the extreme.

Under the circumstances, the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held right after the armistice set forth the basic line of the rehabilitation and construction of the postwar national economy—priority development of heavy industry with the simultaneous growth of light industry and agriculture.

Based on this line, while ensuring the priority development of heavy industry, Korea rebuilt, expanded, and newly built central light industrial plants, thereby concentrating efforts on liquidating the colonial lopsidedness and backwardness left over by Japanese

Part of the Kangsu Textile Producers' Co-operative Plant. Until several years ago all they had were some hand looms







At a department store's foodstuffs counter

imperialism and building a light industry for producing goods needed for everyday life.

During the period of the postwar three-year plan (1954-1956) vast capital construction funds were appropriated for light industry. And the country saw some 80 new large- and medium-scale textile, foodstuff and daily necessities factories coming into being. In the meantime, local industrial factories which had been built during the war time were reorganized.

All the results were gratifying. By 1956, the production of consumer goods increased 2 times compared with the pre-war days.

During the five-year plan period, our light industry, with the help of heavy industry, the foundation of which already had been laid, built more new factories, which would work with domestic raw materials, and reconstructed and expanded the equipment of the existing factories.

Efforts were also concentrated on building factories producing machinery and equipment for light industry. Textile machine factories were built in Pyongyang, Sariwon, and Sineuijoo.

At the same time the Pyongyang Textile Mill, Chungjin Chemical Fibre Factory, Kiljoo Pulp Mill, and other factories were greatly expanded.

During the three-year plan period and in the early days of the five-year plan period, large-scale central light industrial factories were built, with the result that the colonial lopsidedness and backwardness which prevailed in light industry were corrected, and the solid foundation of central light industry was laid.

And, as the local industry expanded and grew, the production of consumer goods increased rapidly.

## PRODUCING LARGE AND SMALL THINGS TOGETHER

For a rapid increase in consumer goods production, the Workers' Party of Korea set forth the line of combining the large-scale central light industrial plants with medium- and small-scale local ones.

In general, as to the variety of consumer goods the number is almost limitless. Consequently, it is impossible for the country to organize the output of consumer goods with large factories alone. More so in our country in the light of the fact that there was no light industrial factories to speak of in the past. To turn out more consumer goods, the development of medium- and small-size local industry was of weighty significance.

In the course of carrying out the tasks of the five-year plan, which would lay the foundation for industrialization and solve in the main the problem of food, clothing, and housing, the state increased the monetary wages of the working people while systematically reducing the prices of consumer goods. This resulted in a rapid increase in the real income of the working people; and the rising purchasing capacity of the inhabitants demanded more consumer goods. To cope with the situation, a large investment was needed for the production of consumer goods.

However, the country was in the midst of the five-year plan. It was working with a strained budget for the speedy growth of enlarged reproduction. If light industry was to get more fund, it had to come from the fund earmarked for heavy industry, which was hardly feasible.

Under the circumstances, a new line was adopted—building up a local industry, which could be done effectively and speedily with little state investment.

This line was the most well thought-out one as it could not only rapidly boost the production of consumer goods but also secure additional fund for the development of heavy industry, and gave a great impetus to agricultural growth.

At that time, the socialist relations of production held an undivided sway in our country, a favourable condition for establishing local industry. Moreover, the powerful heavy industry and the large-scale light industrial factories were in a position to help local factories technically and in many other ways.

Taking into account such objective conditions and possibilities created in the country, the Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee held in June 1958 set forth the task of building more than one local factory in every city and county as a measure for mobilizing local reserves and increasing consumer goods output.

The whole country started to build factories by utilizing natural resources and manpower in the localities without seeking any government investment.

In Dongrim County where 80 per cent of the total

area is mountainous, there were built altogether ten factories, including a foodstuff factory with a yearly processing capacity of 300 tons of wild fruits, a fibre factory, and a daily necessities factory. In the past, inhabitants of this county had to get fabrics, farm tools, kitchen utensils—practically everything—from urban or other areas. But today it produces most of goods it needs, and it can supply even some to other localities.

This county is no exception, however.

Only a few months after the Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee, over new 1,000 local factories mushroomed throughout the country. Now there are more than ten factories in every city and county.

During the five-year plan, the production of consumer goods increased 3.3 times, and in 1960 out of the gross value of consumer goods output local industry occupied 39.1 per cent.

In the early days, the local factories, which progressed at an amazing pace employing even handicraft methods, were still backward both in their technical equipment and level of management.

Particularly, in carrying out the Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967) which aimed at an all-round technical reconstruction, it was important to bring the material and technical foundation of the local factories on to a higher stage.

The Joint Conference of Local Party and Economic Workers (held in Changsung County in 1962) with the personal participation of Premier Kim Il Sung called for an improvement in technical equipment in local factories—change-over from the handicraft methods to semi-mechanization, mechanization, and then to gradual automation.

Since then, local industry has readjusted and expanded its machine factories in all provinces to produce the equipment on its own, while the heavy industrial plants and central light industrial factories produced more machinery and equipment for local factories.

Besides, from Pyongyang more than 2,000 competent functionaries were sent to local factories to enhance the level of management. Then measures were taken for building firm bases of raw materials.

In this way, the material and technical foundation of local industry was further strengthened, and local industry came to play an important role in the production of consumer goods. In 1963, local industry accounted for no less than 59 per cent of the gross value of consumer goods output.

## ALL FACTORIES PRODUCE CONSUMER GOODS

To concentrate efforts on promoting the people's well-being was the task envisaged for the first half of the Seven-Year Plan. And the task was successfully carried out, and there has been a great turn for the better in the people's life.

Our people demanded a wider range of daily neces-

saries and goods for cultural use.

In order to satisfy such ever-rising demands of the masses, the 7th Plenum of the 4th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea set forth the task of increasing the production of consumer goods in 1964 by 35 per cent as against the previous year, especially the production of daily necessities 2 times.

In order to boost rapidly consumer goods output, the Party took measures, while readjusting the existing light industrial factories, for the country's numerous heavy industrial factories to produce consumer goods. And this made it possible to tap latent reserves, utilize manpower in an effective way, ensure equipment easily, and turn out goods cheaply by utilizing waste materials from heavy industrial factories. Also many metalware items came out in larger quantities.

Heavy industrial factories turned out consumer goods, while producing various kinds of machines, equipment, and materials for light industry.

Meanwhile, textile mills improved dyeing and after-treatment processes; daily necessities factories expanded gilding processes and introduced new highly-efficient equipment.

Light industrial plants and all other factories throughout the country boosted rapidly the production of various goods to meet the needs of the working people, including goods for cultural use and electric and other appliances.

Compared with 1963, in 1964 the production of radio sets increased by 159 per cent, clocks and watches by 199 per cent, and furniture by 86 per cent.

The daily necessities shop of the Pyongyang Electric Machine Factory





## SOLID RAW MATERIAL BASES

In order to ensure its independence and normal production, it was necessary for light industry, like other industrial branches, to build its own raw material bases.

Our agriculture which is developing in a diversified way supplied light industry with ample raw materials, but it could not catch up with the rapidly growing light industry.

Thus, there rose the need of producing raw materials, especially fibre, by an industrial method.

In North Korea the cultivated area is limited, and the weather conditions are not suitable for the cotton cultivation.

In order to overcome such limitations, efforts were concentrated on producing artificial and synthetic fibres on the basis of the heavy industry already built.

In chemical industry, first of all, the foundation was built for the production of synthetic fibre by developing inorganic chemistry such as acid, alkali.

On this basis, in 1957 the Chungjin Chemical Fibre Factory was expanded. It was little short of building a new factory with an annual capacity of 20,000 tons. Then the first-stage construction of the Sineuijoo Chemical Fibre Factory with a yearly capacity of 20,000 tons was completed; this factory will produce fibre from reed and maize stalks.

Then, with the development of organic chemical industry, a large-scale vinalon factory was built, which secures artificial fibre from anthracite and lime-stone abundant in our country.

Thus Korea is producing much fibre it needs by an industrial method.

For the solution of the question of raw materials needed for the production of varied daily items,

synthetic resins, especially vinyl chloride resin, are being turned out in larger quantities.

Many medium- and small-scale chemical factories were built all over the country to produce dyes, paints, adhesives, and others.

At the same time, with a view to increasing the production of natural fibre, a new cotton cultivation method has been introduced so as to raise the per-unit output of cotton; and the area under flax which grows well in the northern regions of our country has been expanded.

In solving the question of raw materials, great attention was directed to making the local industrial factories utilize raw materials found in the areas.

All local factories were also encouraged to process wild fruits and secure fibre raw materials abundant in their localities. Then the area under fruit trees and agricultural produce was expanded to develop further the foodstuff and fibre industries.

Today the local industrial plants, which have developed rapidly since 1958, ensure 58.8 per cent of their total output by using their own local raw materials.

Besides, the government has organized every year a nation-wide movement to create forests of economic value giving raw materials for fibre, oil and others, thereby securing natural raw material bases for the production of consumer goods.

\* \* \*

Today, as the people's life improves, demands for more varied and better consumer goods are rising, and our industry is battling to meet such demands satisfactorily. Factories are reorganizing production processes and introducing the most up-to-date equipment. And more new light industrial factories are being built.

GROWTH IN INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT VALUE (%%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1963
Gross value of industrial output	100	337	216	615	21-fold	32-fold
Means of production	100	375	158	640	23-fold	33-fold
Consumer goods	100	288	285	598	20-fold	31-fold

ANNUAL RATE OF GROWTH IN GROSS VALUE OF INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT (%%)

	1947-1949	1954-1956	1957-1959	1957-1960	1954-1963
Gross value of industrial output	49.9	41.7	44.6	36.6*	34.8
Means of production	55.3	59.4	46.5	37.7	39.8
Consumer goods	42.3	28.0	42.2	34.9	30.5

# THE RIGHT TO WORK AND LEISURE

— An Interview with Minister of Labour —



Nineteen years ago, on June 24, 1946, was adopted the "Labour Law for North Korean Workers and Office Employees," an important link in the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic reforms.

This was one of the important revolutionary reforms carried out in our country after liberation. The enforcement of this law freed the factory and office workers of our country from all manners of oppression and exploitation by Japanese imperialism and ensured them the right to work and leisure.

The Editorial Board of Korea Today put some questions to Minister of Labour Baik Sun Il concerning the Labour Law.

Here we print questions and answers:

QUESTION: Would you please give us an account of the historical background and necessity of the Labour Law?

ANSWER: It was the year after our country's

liberation from the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism that the Labour Law was enacted. Under the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism the working class of Korea had suffered





A rest home at the foot of Mt. Myohyang famed for its scenic beauty

the most cruel oppression and exploitation. They were forced to work 12 to 16 hours a day under the worst conditions. On top of it, they were extremely discriminated.

Compared with the Japanese, Korean workers were paid much less for the same work performed. Particularly, women and juvenile workers were cruelly exploited.

The Korean people, downtrodden under the colonial tyranny of Japanese imperialism for nearly half a century, greeted liberation on August 15, 1945. Now the road to a new life opened before them. All the possibilities were created for liquidating the remnants of the Japanese colonial rule in industry, for improving the working conditions, and, at the same time, for enhancing their material and cultural living standards.

However, the working class was yet wanting in a democratic labour law.

In the sphere of industry, an eight-hour day had not been introduced, social insurance and safety measures were still lacking for the workers, and the remnants of Japanese imperialism were to be seen in management and operation.

Under such circumstances, it was most urgent for the working class to secure democratic rights—the working class that would play the leading role in implementing the tasks of the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution.

Only by ensuring democratic rights to the

workers who had suffered the most savage exploitation and oppression and improving their working conditions, was it possible to make them take an active part in building a democratic state of their own accord and bring their creativeness to full play.

Therefore, the North Korean Provisional People's Committee saw it as an important, immediate revolutionary task to enforce a labour law which envisaged an eight-hour day, a paid vacation, a correct wage system, and social insurance. And the task was carried out successfully.

**QUESTION:** What are the main contents and special features of the law?

**ANSWER:** Labour Law effected the eight-hour day for the first time in our history and 6-7 hour day for the workers engaged in some industrial branches as well as for minor workers.

And the Labour Law also established for the factory and office workers a two-week vacation with pay and an extra leave of 7 to 16 days a year. And this means the right to leisure has been firmly ensured by law.

It also established the principle of equal pay for equal work and called for safety measures. Special attention was directed to women and minor workers, while prohibiting child labour.

Moreover, the Labour Law stipulates that a social insurance system is to be enforced for the benefit of the factory and office workers, and guarantees the activity of democratic trade unions. Besides, the law affirms the duty of the entire factory and office workers to observe labour disciplines.

Suffice it to say that the Labour Law was of a genuinely democratic nature suitable to the concrete historical conditions then prevailing in our country.

Our people's power, in the stage of the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolution, adhered to the line of liquidating thoroughly the remnants of Japanese imperialist colonial exploitation and the feudal exploitation which had hindered socio-economic progress of our country for centuries. At the same time, it took the stand of promoting private enterprises to a certain extent.

Our Labour Law has a series of special features. First of all, it helped the private traders and industrialists play a certain part in the economic field in the early days after liberation. To this end, our Party and the people's power utilized the positive aspects of private traders and industrialists while restricting the negative phase of capitalist exploitation. Then gradually they were transformed along the socialist line.

The people's power ensured the national

capitalists freedom of activities. But it was rigid in excluding by law an unlimited exploitation of the workers. The people's power, for instance, made private enterprises recognize the eight-hour day and paid vacation, equal pay for equal work, and adopt a social insurance system for their employees. The people's power, paying profound attention to safety measures, took concrete steps for providing the workers with the maximum protection from all hazards.

In this way, the Labour Law protected the interests of the factory and office workers, both of the state-run and private firms, and ensured their democratic rights.

It must be pointed out that the Labour Law was in full accord with the interests of democratic construction in our country. It was enacted on the principle of strengthening the Democratic United National Front so as to accelerate the democratic development of Korea as a whole. The law foresaw the democratic emancipation of the workers and their active participation in the political, economic and cultural life. Moreover, it aimed at further promoting the unity and solidarity of all the democratic forces with the working class as the core. In other words, our Labour Law was a labour law suitable to the situation obtaining in our country at that time.

**QUESTION:** Will you comment on the measures taken for the enforcement of the law and what benefits the working people receive therefrom?

**ANSWER:** Well, let me put it in this way. The Labour Law, first of all, provided the foundation for enacting all the subsequent laws and decrees on labour.

I can name a host of such laws and decrees: the decree on supplement and stabilization of labour, regulations on rest and vacation, regulations on calculation and payment of wages, regulations on safety measures, regulations on social insurance and social security, etc. All these are designed for the protection of rights of the working people. And, if I may add, all these laws and regulations made it possible for the working people to enjoy all the more thoroughly the basic rights defined in the Labour Law.

Thus today, the right to work is guaranteed to the entire working people of North Korea. That is, in our country law forbids any undue dismis-

sal, and every citizen is ensured by law the right to employment according to his wishes and inclinations.

Women, like men, have rights to employment and choice of work. Moreover, special privileges are guaranteed to them by the state and society. No one has the right to discharge an expectant mother, and any violator will be prosecuted by law. Nurseries and kindergartens have been set up everywhere. Thus the women are provided with ample conditions for taking part freely in all fields, political, economic, and cultural. The number of nurseries and kindergartens keeps increasing every year. Last year 1,495,000 children were admitted to them.

Thanks to all these measures as well as the rapidly growing national economy, by 1947 unemployment disappeared completely in our country.

A series of laws and regulations were adopted to bolster the provisions of the Labour Law for the working people's rights to leisure and their safety.

The working people of our country enjoy a two-week vacation with pay and an extra leave of 7-16 days every year. And a great number of the working people spend their holidays at rest-homes and camping grounds with all expenses paid by the state.

Women are granted a paid maternity leave of 77 days, 35 days before and 42 days after confinement.

Every year the state appropriates a greater sum of money for social and cultural services. Rest-homes and sanatoria are widely distributed in our country. In 1963 alone, 440,000 working people spent their holidays at rest-homes and sanatoria without paying anything.

During a break





At the same time, for the safety of the working people, the state allocates an enormous sum of funds to improve safety devices and sanitary and hygienic facilities. And particular attention is directed to the welfare of women and minor workers.

In conformity with the Party policy on the safety of the working people from all hazards, the Government is enforcing the safety inspector system in all factories and mills and mines. They examine safety measures and sanitary and hygienic facilities, and suspend any place, if they find it lacks in providing ample safety measures, until such shortcomings are corrected. In this, the working people's health is being protected.

Now, labour protection for the working people is not only the concern of the safety inspectors but also of the entire people, the management and the trade union functionaries included. Furthermore, to have concern for the workers' health is everybody's duty and obligation.

The workers are supplied with work-clothes and shoes and various other supplies as well as nutriment, all free of charge.

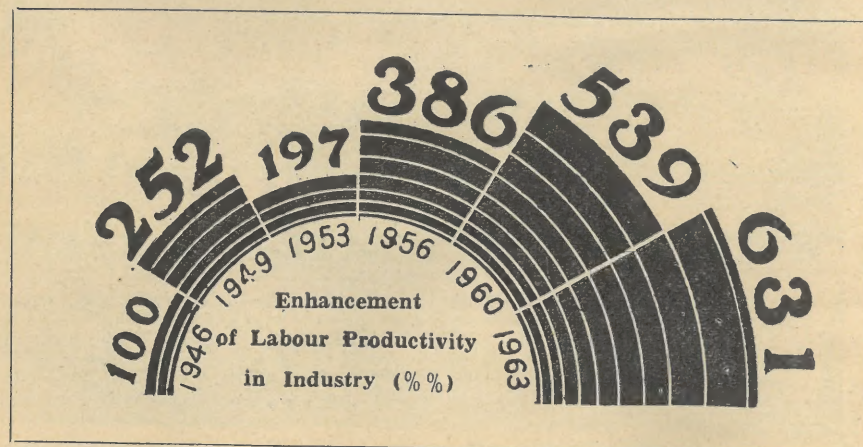
This is not all. The workers who became weak on duty are sent to health resorts where they rest for twenty days at state expenses.

Thanks to such measures, in our country the working people's health is being improved every year, and their average life span has been lengthened by 20 years compared with the days of Japanese imperialist rule.

The principle of equal pay for equal work stipulated in the Labour Law has been firmly reinforced by a series of subsequent laws and decrees.

The state stipulated by law the wage scale for factory and office workers. And their minimum living is guaranteed by the state.

Under the Constitution of the D.P.R.K. as well as many wage regulations, all the working people receive equal pay for equal work, irrespective of age, sex, and nationality. Everyone is paid according to how much and how well



he worked. And those who distinguished themselves in work receive big bonuses.

Besides, the state has established various forms of allowances for the purpose of making the workers settle on one job, thereby promoting their material incentive.

In 1964, the average wage of the factory and office employees was 7.5 times as much as in 1946, the year after liberation. Since July 1953, the year of the cease-fire, wages were boosted on four occasions while prices of daily necessities were cut sharply. As a result, the real income of the working people is rising year after year and their living is being improved radically.

Our entire working people enjoy free medical service. Then everyone has free access to education; college and specialized school students are given state stipends. Our working people are also provided with modern houses, for which they pay only a small fraction of their earnings. All this steadily increases the real income of the working people.

In our country, all workers and employees benefit from social insurance by law.

Under the social insurance system all factory and office workers and their families are entitled to free medical treatment.

The state also grants various pensions and subsidies to the workers and office employees, who became disabled for life or incapacitated due to old age, illness, or injury in the execution of state or public duties. And the children who have lost the breadwinner are granted pensions until they come of age.

The state regularly supplies, free of charge, the disabled ex-servicemen and disabled workers with all apparatuses, artificial arms and legs included. And society pays respect to them, constantly promoting their wellbeing.

The state also takes care of the aged and orphans who have no one to depend on.

The state has decided to enforce the social insurance to the peasants, too, and now preparations are being made for the speedy enforcement. Particularly noteworthy in this respect is the fact that the state earmarks a huge sum of fund for social insurance.

Our Labour Law stipulates that all factory and office workers should observe labour disciplines consciously.

The labour disciplines are not forced upon them by any exploiters. Their disciplines are what they themselves have set up. Such disciplines are established through explana-

tion to the working people, through various commendations for observing disciplines, through comradely criticism on the offenders against disciplines and by restraining them.

Today the entire working people of our country, under the slogan, "One for all, all for one," and through the Chullima work-team movement, are striving for prosperity and development of the country and hastening the day of unification, helping and pulling each other, making those lagging behind catch up with the advanced, and thus overfulfilling their production plans.

**QUESTION:** Wherein lies the significance of the Labour Law?

**ANSWER:** The Labour Law which aimed at liquidating the remnants of the cruel colonial exploitation by Japanese imperialism, along with the land reform and many other democratic reforms, played a big role in carrying

out the anti-imperialist and anti-feudal democratic revolutionary tasks in the northern part of our country. Thus the enforcement of a series of democratic reforms including the Labour Law ensured the establishment in the northern part of the country of the revolutionary democratic base, which constitutes the basis of the country's unification, and created material conditions for making preparations for socialist construction.

The significance of the Labour Law lies not only in liquidating the remnants of colonial exploitation but also in the fact that it laid the basis of democratic principles in social-labour relations for the first time in our country. This was well reflected in the Constitution of the country and all subsequent labour laws. In this way, the Labour Law, as our revolutionary advances, has become the solid legal foundation for consolidating and developing the principles of the socialist labour relations in North Korea.

## An American GI Comes Over to the North

In early January this year, a U.S. armyman stationed in South Korea came over to North Korea. He is Charles Robert Jenkins, a former squad leader of the 2nd platoon, C company, 1st battalion, 8th cavalry regiment, 1st cavalry division of the U.S. army.

He was born into a family of an ice factory worker in a small township in North Carolina. He lost his father when he was a child. After a 9-year schooling he went to work, but soon he was thrown out of the job. Now jobless, he joined the army to feed himself. Having served the army in various places in America he was sent to South Korea in July, 1960. After a year he was shipped to West Germany, from where he returned to South Korea again in November, 1964.

When he came back to South Korea for the second time, he saw the conditions being far

worse and the people suffering hunger and poverty. He came to understand that the presence of the U.S. army in South Korea not only brings unspeakable misfortunes to the South Koreans but also is the main obstacle in the way of peaceful unification of Korea.

He realized that his being in the U.S. army is an unpardonable crime against the Korean people and brings no benefit to him. From then on, he began to think how to find a way out.

At first, he wanted to escape from the army and go back to America. But it was obvious to him that there would be no job, nor a stable life for him in the U.S.

In the meantime, he heard over the radio and saw pictures about North Korea, where everybody is leading a happy life. Especially, he learned that the former American soldiers—James Joseph Dresnok, Larry A. Ab-

shier, and Parrish who had gone over to North Korea were leading a worthwhile life.

Thus he made up his mind to come over to North Korea.

He denounced the U.S. troops for suppressing and looking down upon the Korean people and committing all outrages—murder, rape, arson, etc. He added that such crimes are most atrocious and the stationing of the U.S. troops in South Korea is illegal. He declared that all American soldiers must wage a struggle to go home as soon as possible.





# Mt. Keumgang

KIM YUNG HI



ON an early summer day we left Wonsan for Mt. Keumgang (Diamond Mountain). Situated in the Taibaik Mountains, Mt. Keumgang stretches from north to south along the east coast of central Korea, and it covers a wide area, 40 km from east to west, 60 km from north to south.

Our bus ran along the blue East Sea, with the never-ending enchanting sceneries delighting our eyes.

We found ourselves in Oi-Keumgang (Outer-Diamond), a gateway to Mt. Keumgang. The tourist season was at height and crowds of visitors from all parts of the country were coming to the scenic mountain. There were many from foreign countries as well.

In the East Sea tower a thousand sheer cliffs of mysterious shapes.

Hexagonal columns of rocks majestically

soar over 20 metres above the blue waters of the sea. This is Chongsuk-jung, one of the eight scenic spots in the Kwandong district (Northeastern Korea).

From Chongsuk-jung we proceeded to On-jung-ri where there are a fine rest-home and a well accommodated hotel for sightseers.

When we were settled in the Keumgang Hotel, a guide at the hotel told us about the mountain.

It is said there are in the Diamond mountain no less than 12,000 peaks of strangely shaped rocks with numerous waterfalls and ponds.

Indeed, Nature is at its best in Mt. Keumgang. Then numberless kinds of plants and flowers of both the temperate and frigid zones adorn the mountain. In spring, one can count more than 700 different flowers.

One special feature is that Mt. Keumgang is

no less majestic and beautiful in one season than in others. Even morning and evening present different beauties of Nature. And the rain lends a fantastic beauty to the scenery.

Even many famous writers and artists found that they could not do justice to the mountain.

"Well, you must see it for yourself. I cannot tell you all about it. It is impossible." As we started for Oi-Keumgang, this was what the guide said.

Majestic Oi-Keumgang dotted with grandiose waterfalls spreads out in the eastern part of the ranges.

We kept our course for Kooryong (Nine Dragons) Pond, admiring many a breath-taking scenery and historical relic.

We passed numerous pine woods and the old site of the 1,400-year-old Singye-sa Temple. Then we crossed many suspension bridges, feasting our eyes on the graceful Oknyu-bong (Jade Maiden Peak) and Okryoo-dong (Jade Stream Valley). The latter is so named because it looks like a stream of white jade flowing down. At Ryunjoo-dam (Pond of Pearls) we scooped the crystal-clear water before we reached the Kooryong Falls.

A silvery cataract of hundred some metres hangs in the air, its thundering sound shaking the whole valley.

On a rock by the falls are carved the lines written by Choi Chi Won, the famous 9th century poet of the Silla Kingdom.

"White silk of thousand lengths falls from Heaven,  
Sending out vapours of white jade."

View of the Okryoo-dong or Jade Stream Valley



As the poet had it, indeed, the falls is a piece of white silk coming down from the heaven. As we stood by the falls, a sweet mist stroked our faces.

After much stiff climbing, we reached Sangpal-dam (Upper Eight Ponds), where the guide told us the legend about the "eight fairies of Mt. Keumgang."

According to the legend, once eight fairies descended from the skies on the rainbow to bathe in these eight ponds. Finishing the bath, seven fairies flew back to the heaven, but the eighth one, a beautiful maiden, could not find her garments, and she was compelled to remain on the earth.

A cowboy appeared—he had hidden the garments. Returning her the flying skirt, he asked for her hand. She married the boy and she had a happier life on earth than in the heaven.

It is a mere legend, but it says that the scenery is so enchanting here that the fairy preferred earth to heaven! At any rate, the legend speaks of the love that our ancestors held for their native land.

From Oi-Keumgang we climbed up Manmoolsang, so called because countless mysterious rocks and strangely shaped stones give a picture of all figures, then the sparkling Soojung-bong or the crystal peak.

Our next destination was Nai-Keumgang (Inner-Diamond).

Nai-Keumgang sweeps out to the westside of the ranges. Unlike Oi-Keumgang, its beauty is of graceful nature.

First we saw Manpok-dong (Valley of Ten Thousand Falls). On the way to Manpok-dong

Pyohoonsa Temple in Nai-Keumgang. There are many temples and historical relics among the Diamond Mountains. Not a few of them were victims of U.S. bombing during the Korean war







Ripsuk (Standing Stone), Mt. Keumgang on the sea

sightseers meet many old temples—Jangan-sa, Pyohoon-sa, Jungyang-sa, and others.

The Pyohoon-sa Temple was built at the end of the 7th century during the Silla Kingdom period; at that time Buddhism was quite popular on the Korean peninsula.

The temple had preserved numerous historical relics of the land, as, through centuries, it was close to the successive royal houses.

Among those relics were an iron tower with 53 images, and a big brass implement used to steam rice cakes.

However, many of priceless Korea's cultural relics were destroyed by the indiscriminate U.S. bombing during the Korean war. Here, too, we could not, once again, repress our burning indignation at the savagery of the American aggressors.

Passing the Pyohoon-sa Temple, we walked on along the winding stream and found many waterfalls and ponds. Every one of them was so distinctly charming.

Presently, before our eyes spread out a string of eight ponds. This was the famous Pal-dam (Eight Ponds) of Nai-Keumgang.

We paused long by the Jinjoo-dam (Pond of Pearls), the most beautiful among the eight. Indeed, the rushing water was a pillar of crystal and its vapours were dancing pearls.

After Nai-Keumgang, we climbed up the

Biro Peak (1,638 m), the highest of the Diamond mountain.

From here one can see the famous "Height 1211"—the Heartbreak Ridge to the Americans—and "Height 351", where the heroic Korean People's Army dealt staggering blows to the American invaders during the Korean war.

The guide told us about the immortal exploits established by the Korean People's Army soldiers who defended the heights of the country with blood, and the heroic struggle of the local people who, braving the indiscriminate bombings of the enemy, came out to aid the front.

We spent the last day of our travel in Hai-Keumgang (Keumgang on the Sea). On our way to Hai-Keumgang, we made a point to visit Samilpo (Three-Day Inlet).

The lake was dotted with many boats.

According to our guide, the name of Three-Day Inlet came from a legend concerning four saints who, enchanted by beautiful Nature, forgot to leave and stayed on for three days.

Indeed, the beautiful scenery here could make one stay on for three and ten days, not just three days!

As we reached the seaside of Hai-Keumgang, there came in view the Ripsuk (Standing Stone), on the crown of which shoot up age-old pines. We were also enchanted by the strange beauty of Sagong Bawi (Boatman Rock), so named because it reminds one of the figure of a boatman.

Countless islands and rocks of strange figures float on the sea. And every rock and every island wins the sightseers' admiration.

However, we had to halt; we could go no farther. To the boatmen, too, the sea was "blocked."

We were blocked by the Military Demarcation Line, the invisible artificial barrier built by the American imperialist aggressors who occupy South Korea.

We looked at the southern land over which dark clouds were hung. Yes, our hearts ached as our eyes were fixed on the land across the "line." But we were sure: The day will surely come when our brothers and sisters in South Korea, after driving out the U.S. imperialists, will lead a happy life like us and visit Mt. Keumgang in the unified country.



## A Short Story



HWANG KUN

Soon day was breaking. Islands in the distance dimly silhouetted against the sky.

All night Myung Hi sat in front of her wireless machine, but it had been some time since her fingers touched the keys. Now she was sitting on the table, with her eyes fixed on the sea still wrapped in darkness. Behind her, to the left, was Tai Hoon, the company commander. He too was looking at the sea.

Over the trench entrance, all crumbled during the fury of the night, were thrown a few huge tree trunks. Dirt and stone blocked the passage, but the men stayed by their guns, and Myung Hi removed all the stuff by herself. Now, at least, the passage was open.

All this time the enemy ships still kept spitting fire, and the island trembled as if it were hit by never-ending earthquakes. Sometimes shells fell near the trench to blow a wind of dust into it.

Faint stars hung over the sky, and one could see dark figures of islands floating all around. It seemed the sea at the crack of dawn was a devil's pond filled with monsters that lived on human blood.

Now one could see clusters of enemy ships, big and small, forming a city on the sea. It was bright enough for one to spot even the masts and stacks, then the guns—all giving an eerie picture of teeth and claws smeared with blood and of sharp eyes looking for the prey.

"I guess there won't be any shells coming now!"

Myung Hi heard Tai Hoon mumbling in the resonant voice. As if she, too, were talking to herself, she said: "Looks like it will be day-break soon!" Again they sat in silence with their faces turned to the black sea which was lit up now and then by the ghastly rays of the gun fire.

What made her do so, Myung Hi did not care to know, but she turned around to face Tai Hoon. Something of his look at the moment pinned her heart. In a flash, however, she thought he was himself again—Tai Hoon of militancy itself.

As her eyes were on the sea again, Myung Hi could not suppress an urge. She knew it was the time; everything to be said between her and Tai Hoon had to be said—the things hidden deep in their hearts. Not that she knew exactly what had to be said and how. After a few moments of hesitation, she turned around. Then she stood up to make room for Tai Hoon and invited him to sit down on the table. He only thanked her.

"Come on, sit down. There is enough room for two of us."

Tai Hoon sat himself, after a few moments of hesitation with his right hand stretched out and resting on the table. An awkward silence continued.

Myung Hi felt her heart pounding harder. She knew the end was drawing nearer. I wonder what he would be thinking now—she asked herself. Thoughts about him, more than about herself, haunted her. Suddenly he called, "Myung Hi!" His words were well measured.

"I still think you should go back!"

"Why?"

"Because I don't think we're getting any more ammunition. That means the devils will have this island before noon."

But Myung Hi had known all this time what her and their fate would be. What she had hoped to hear from him was something closer to their hearts. Not that she knew herself how to put her own thoughts in words. Only her heart, it seemed, stopped beating.

Again there was a long—at least it seemed



so—silence. It was again Tai Hoon who broke the silence in a heavy tone. With his eyes fastened on the enemy ships, he wanted to know if she was not afraid of death.

A softer "No!" was the answer.

But a sense of unknown excitement stirred her and she had an urge to say something more. But the words would not pass her lips. Only after a moment and with much effort she began to speak.

"I only... I only regret that I've known you and members of the company in such a short time. I am not afraid, nor sad... I wish I knew how to put it. But I do feel joy and happiness. Because I am with you and other members. This is the most precious moment in my life. Do you think I make sense?"

There was no immediate response from Tai Hoon. To be frank, for some time he had known she had his heart. And her words warmed him immeasurably. Oh, how dear her thoughts are, he thought. Yet, he could not help running over again and again in his mind if things were what they should have been. After a while, he collected his thoughts.

"But my heart has been aching for you. No! Maybe this is not what I wanted to say. I told the same thing to other fellows too. I wonder if you know how we all feel about you... We all feel we have found a sister in you. We have devoted our all to the fight and this may be the final one. But how our hearts are emboldened by you, I don't think even you yourself would know. You are the joy and pride of our young hearts. Only my heart pains as I think all this—our being together—will be so limited. That's why I suffer when I think that you should be still here."

As he spoke, his hands held tightly Myung Hi's. Their eyes were not met, perhaps intentionally, but they were ardent.

A bomb cracked by the trench, sending, as usual, a wind of dust and sand. But, it seemed, Tai Hoon and Myung Hi noticed nothing.

The battle to come may be the last one; Myung Hi knew it, too. Yet, something noble and lofty filled her heart.

Maybe he thought it was no time to ask her of these things, but Tai Hoon in a different tone broke the silence.

"Where are you from, Myung Hi?"

"From Chungjin."

"What were you before joining the army?"

"Oh, I worked in the textile mill ever since 1947. I joined the army last year... I was sent to the naval training school. About six months after my graduation the war broke out."

All this time Tai Hoon kept looking tenderly at Myung Hi in the eyes—eventually he dropped his eyes to his hands that held Myung Hi's. Tai Hoon spoke out in reminiscence. (He did

not know why he should do that just then.)

"I'm from South Choongchung Province. When I was a kid, the family moved to Manchuria where I grew up. With the liberation I joined the Volunteers Corps... I had planned. When the war is over, I would go back to my native village and build a new village with my childhood playmates. You know I don't feel quite good unless I do a lot of things. Of course, I am so glad over this opportunity to fight the enemy... I know there will be many who would work with all their zeal for the village. But, oh! How did I want to see my home again when we were on the southward march!"

"I suppose you have relatives there."

"Yeah, a few uncles and nieces. I bet you have many friends at the mill whom you want to see once more."

"Yes, there are many. But I won't be surprised to hear they are not there any more. Most of them, I'm sure, are in the army too. I have many close friends. I particularly liked when we girls got together and talked about what we had read. You know, there was a time—I still remember. One night I got so excited over a book I had to go up to a friend of mine and wake her up. I just had to read it for her! Oh, I guess it was after midnight."

Now both looked radiant. And day became lighter. Only the enemy guns were more furious.

But nothing bothered them, and their talk seemed endless. They went over—their childhood, army life, then her days at the factory...

Suddenly in a lighter mood Myung Hi asked Tai Hoon.

"Do you think General Kim Il Sung would know we are sitting like this on Wolmi Island?"

"Maybe!"

"But how?"

"I'm sure he is looking at a map of Wolmi Island at this very moment. And I am also sure that the entire people are thinking of every place where the enemy has soiled our dear land and where the best sons and daughters of the land, particularly the faithful Party members, are fighting to defend our shores."

His words were most moving, Myung Hi thought. How precious and dear the motherland is! She said it again in her mind.

Now one could follow movements of the enemy ships on the sea, as the darkness lifted from the sea. Tai Hoon leisurely stood up. He was the company commander.

"Make a report on the enemy. The enemy is moving in again."

Tai Hoon was out of the trench passage. His eyes burned again with wrath. Myung Hi had wished she could prolong the precious moments. But!... Her fingers were on the wireless keys.

Now the whole sea could be seen in one view. It was filled with ships, big and small, and of different shapes. Then, the shelling became more ferocious. They were closing in.

The whole island was in constant tremor. Falling shells blocked the view with columns of dust. So far our men did not fire a single shot. Evidently they were waiting for the enemy to come nearer. There was now only one gun left.

Soon the first rays of the morning sun shot across the sea and in a flash the sky was covered with a layer of enemy planes.

It seemed everyone on the island was put on a constant bounce by the intense shelling and bombing... There was a little lull. Now the enemy ships steamed in full speed. At long last our gun began to spit fire. There rose a water pillar in the sea. Then another one! But one gun was too lonely. The field was a pack of wolves.

On the mast of every ship were hung reddish and bluish clothes, even the sight of which will make one sick. They were the black flag. Would anything be more hateful than that? The brutes that travel under the flag of skull and cross-bone wanted the blood of the Korean people, a peaceful people. The enemy had to have blood, the blood of the Korean people, nay, all good people of the world.

Our lonely gun scored a hit. It got an enemy's destroyer. Black smokes began to pour out from its bow, and soon the ship was wrapped in black smoke. Joyous shouts of our men leaked through the thundering.

There was another hit. This time—a patrol boat, which began to sink. Our gun kept firing sending up one small water pillar after another in the sea.

With her hands on the knees Myung Hi turned her eyes to the passage. But no more. The battery was quiet. Could she wait no longer. She jumped out and ran towards the battery.

Men were standing around. Their sweat-and-dust soaked uniforms were in shred. Ri Tai Hoon, the company commander, was there, too. He was having his left arm bandaged by a man. The bandage was smeared with blood. No sooner had

Myung Hi stepped in than Tai Hoon wanted to know.

"Did you report on the destroyer and the patrol boat that we damaged and sank?"

"Yes, I did. But, are we out of shells now?"

"That's right."

Tai Hoon was calm as ever and told the fellow, who was bandaging him, "Now, that'll do!" Then he himself finished it in any old manner with his right hand.

"Now, everybody. We'll do with hand-grenades and submachine guns. And we'll go out to the shore to give them what are coming to them."

With these words, Tai Hoon began to stuff his pockets with hand-grenades, then he attached some to his belt, too.

Myung Hi returned to company headquarters. For a moment, she was at a loss and stood in front of the wireless set.

The demons were coming nearer and nearer. Soon, she saw the company men led by commander Ri Tai Hoon—six of them—jump out the trench. Each had a submachine gun and hand-grenades. Myung Hi studied every face. They were serene as ever. They were the confident faces as she had known them. Myung Hi almost felt like crying at this.

For some moments the whole company—Tai Hoon, Myung Hi, and five men—watched together how the enemy ships would move.

As they got near the land, the enemy's fire stopped. The sky was clear of planes. Eventually Tai Hoon gave order. They should dig in by the sea.

Myung Hi watched every man move towards the sea. Tai Hoon suddenly turned around to face Myung Hi. As if she had been waiting for this, she asked him.





"Are you hurt badly?"

"Oh, it's nothing. Just a bit of splinters!"

"But, it looks bad!"

She brought, in a very timid way, her hand to touch his blood-soaked bandage. But Tai Hoon knew that it was no time for that, though her thoughts about him and the rest of the company touched him greatly. He turned his eyes to the sea where the enemy was closing in. Bluntly he stretched his right hand towards Myung Hi.

"Now, Myung Hi! Seems this is it! We'll do our job well."

Their eyes, burning eyes, met in silence. Myung Hi gave him her hand with all her soul and heart... There was Tai Hoon's voice.

"It's going to be a tough one. But we will do our utmost to stop them."

Myung Hi wanted to say very much. Only words did not pass her lips. She brought Tai Hoon's hands to hide her face in them... Then, suddenly she lifted up her face. Now she was pleading with him.

"Comrade Company Commander, please let me go with you and fight. Please!"

"No, it cannot be so. That's not your duty."

His words were stern, too, Myung Hi knew he would not listen to her, so she asked for one hand-grenade. She said she would use it when she could report no more. For a long time Tai Hoon looked at her into the eye before he took out a grenade from one of the pockets of his trousers.

He turned around and started to move towards the sea. But before he made a few steps he jumped back to put his unhurt arm around her neck. In his firm grip her heart leaped. He rubbed his cheeks against hers....

\* \* \*

Myung Hi calmly sat before the wireless set and her fingers were making reports. Her hand-grenade was by the machine.

She touched the keys. How glad she was when she located the girl No. 3 whom she had sent away last night.

Her words travelled the air.

"This may be the last message from here. When the machine is silent the hand-grenade set by it will go off. Here is my message. May be the last. Wish you and all our invincible fighters a good fight and victory. Wireless No. 1."

Myung Hi's eyes were again turned to the sea. Enemy's landing boats were darting like an arrow for the land. They were on shore. The shore was swarming with them.

\* \* \*

In Seoul, in a corner of a classroom of the Bongrai Primary School the navy wireless operator No. 3 was before the machine. In the

morning sun her uniform gave out a freshness. But her eyes were in mist. Her every nerve was on the receiver. And there was a red pencil in her hand with which she scribbled on the message pad.

There had been a few messages. With the last one, after a moment of hesitation, she took out others, too, and knocked at the door of the commander's office.

The commander, he was a man of about forty, who kept pacing the floor, took the messages and began to read. The first one was what Myung Hi had sent. When he finished reading it, they both rushed back to the signal room.

"0847: Company Commander and five men moving towards the sea with grenades and sub-machine guns. The enemy on the island. More are coming on. Brave men of our coast battery are fighting from bomb craters and from behind rocks. Our guns pelting the enemy, grenades bursting. Enemies falling in the mud. Now the sea is getting red.

"Our men with no cover stand in the mud. Our men are throwing hand-grenades. Enemy soldiers fall one after another. The enemy is in a great panic... Wireless No. 1."

"0857: Enemy put tanks on the land. With its heavy guns spitting fire, the tanks are slowly moving out of the mud. Our men flat on the ground. Now up. Again flat. Some cannot be seen.

"Company Commander Ri Tai Hoon on his feet, with a batch of grenades in his right hand. He throws them. One of the tanks is now without the caterpillar. It is stuck in mud. Another one is moving forward. No more the company commander can be seen.

"There is another man standing up. He falls before he could manage to throw the grenade. No more are our men! Wireless No. 1."

"0905: An enemy tank is passing by my trench on the right. There is another one. More are coming. The demons are coming up! The Yankees, the devils. There are Japs too. A Yankee is standing at my trench entrance. "The hand-grenade is in my hand. The damn fool is coming with his gun levelled at me..."

The commander could not take his eyes off the paper even after he finished reading it. His hands were trembling. In his mind's eye appeared the sea littered with the enemy dead, blood-soaked foams, and the dirty tides.

In the meantime the young chief of staff stepped forward to the commander asking for the message papers.

Handing over the messages to his chief of staff, the commander spoke out as if telling to himself.

"We must always remember these people. Never will the enemy have the upper hand over such people!"

The end



Premier and Mme. Kim Il Sung warmly greet Mme. Andree Toure at the airfield

## KOREA—GUINEA FRIENDSHIP DEEPENS

Mme. Andree Toure, wife of President Ahmed Sekou Toure of the Republic of Guinea, paid a friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from April 30 to May 3 at the invitation of Premier and Mme. Kim Il Sung.

Mme. Andree Toure was accompanied by Aribot Fatou, member of the National Assembly of the Republic of Guinea; Camara Mamady, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Guinea to Korea, and his wife Camara

Odir; Adu, chief of protocol of the Office of the President of the Republic of Guinea.

Welcoming the distinguished guests from Guinea, Pyongyang seethed with feelings of friendship. On the day of the arrival of Mme. Andree Toure and her





Pyongyang citizens giving a warm welcome to Mme. Andree Toure and her party

party a large crowd of the Pyongyang citizens were on hand at the airport to welcome the honoured guests. Large portraits of Premier Kim Il Sung and President Sekou Toure were hung over the airport. The people carried the national flags of Korea and Guinea and flowers; and their placards read: "Long live Pre-

mier Kim Il Sung!" "Long live President Sekou Toure!" "Let us hold higher the banner of anti-imperialist struggle!" "Long live the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America!" Also put up high in the air were balloons with inscriptions: "Warm welcome to the wife of the President of Gui-

nea!" "Long live the friendship and solidarity between the Korean people and the Guinean people!"

At the airport Premier and Mme. Kim Il Sung, and other high-ranking officials of our country and their wives greeted the distinguished guests. The guests were also met by Camara Loffo, Secretary of State for Social Affairs of the Republic of Guinea and member of the National Political Bureau of the Democratic Party of Guinea, now staying in our country, and the diplomatic corps and their wives in Pyongyang.

Mme. Andree Toure, accompanied by Premier and Mme. Kim Il Sung, reviewed the guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army at the airport, and then exchanged speeches with Mme. Kim Sung Ai.

Along the route from the airport to the guest house, some 100,000 citizens of Pyongyang came out to welcome the friendship mission of Guinea.

That day Premier and Mme.

Pupils of the Mangyungdai School warmly welcoming Mme. Andree Toure who, accompanied by Premier and Mme. Kim Il Sung, visited their school



Premier and Mme. Kim Il Sung paid a courtesy visit to Mme. Andree Toure during her stay in our country and had a friendly talk with her

Kim Il Sung gave a grand banquet in honour of Mme. Andree Toure. The banquet proceeded in a most friendly atmosphere.

During her stay in our country Mme. Andree Toure, together with Premier Kim Il Sung

and his wife, was at the Pyongyang Students' and Children's Palace and Mangyungdai, where she visited the Mangyungdai School, and other places. In honour of the distinguished guests from Guinea the artists in Pyongyang staged

the music and dance epic—"Glorious Is Our Fatherland"—which was performed by 3,000 artists. Young Pioneers in Pyongyang also gave art performances at the Students' and Children's Palace welcoming the wife of the Guinean Presi-

Mme. Andree Toure together with Premier and Mme. Kim Il Sung attended the performance given in her honour and congratulated the artists for their successful performance. Also seen on the stage is Mrs. Aidit, wife of D.N. Aidit, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party, currently staying in our country





dent.

On May 2 a grand mass meeting was held at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre in welcome of Mme. Andree Toure.

When she was leaving Pyongyang for home, Mme. Andree Toure said: "We are leaving with deep impressions of your country and firm confidence and hope in future." She also stressed: "Everlasting will be the friendship between the Korean



↑  
Mme. Andree Toure and Mme. Kim Il Sung responding to the enthusiastic crowd at the Pyongyang City women's mass rally welcoming Mme. Andree Toure, wife of the President of the Republic of Guinea



←  
Participants of the Pyongyang City women's mass rally welcoming Mme. Andree Toure

Mme. Andree Toure at the Pyongyang Students' and Children's Palace



people and the Guinean people, fraternal amity and solidarity between the peoples of Asia and Africa in the struggle against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism and in the struggle for world peace, freedom, and progress and welfare of the people."

Short as the stay of the Guinean guests headed by Mme. Andree Toure in our country was, it further deepened the friendship and co-operation between the peoples and women of Korea and Guinea.

## THIS I SAW AND EXPERIENCED IN KOREA

NILS HOLMBERG (Sweden)



Everything I saw and experienced in the D.P.R.K. has proved to me that the Korean people are permeated by revolutionary tradition and that the Korean Workers' Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, thanks to its correct Marxist-Leninist policy, has won the unbreakable confidence and trust of the whole people. In this I see the one and only explanation to the great deeds done by the people of the D.P.R.K. both in armed struggle and in peaceful construction since the liberation in 1945.

In the bitter Korean war (1950-1953), little D.P.R.K. forced the American imperialist giant to cease its brutal attempts to conquer the North Korean territory and to sign the armistice. This glorious victory would never have been won had not the revolutionary tradition and the correct leadership of the Korean Workers' Party filled the hearts of the Korean people with an unquenchable fighting courage and a firm confidence that victory would be theirs if they dared to win it.

As in the war, so in the peaceful construction. In eleven short years the Korean people have, mainly by relying on their own resources, built anew their completely devastated country. They have created villages and towns better planned, more beautiful and more pleasant and healthier to live in than ever before. They have put agriculture on a socialist co-operative basis and constructed the vast irrigation system necessary for ensuring agricultural production undisturbed by natural calamities.

They have built roads and railways. And last but not least they have, out of practically nothing, created a modern industry on a socialist basis, producing everything from artificial fibres and fertilizer to lorries, tractors, electric locomotives and industrial machines of all kinds and sizes. And besides all that, they have managed to develop a rich and beautiful cultural life.

To a great many people and especially to the American imperialists, who declared that it

would take North Korea ages to heal the wounds their brutal methods of warfare had inflicted, this must seem like a miracle to which no rational explanation can be given. But in reality the explanation is there for everyone who has eyes to see with. It lies in the spirit fostered by revolutionary tradition and developed and strengthened through educational work carried out by the Korean Workers' Party, in the correct Marxist-Leninist leadership that this Party gives to the masses and in their confidence and trust in the Party. It lies in the fact that the unity between Party and people, coupled with the new social order, releases the immense creative forces of the people.

With all my heart I wish the Korean people further great successes, first and foremost in their striving to unify their country and let the masses in South Korea, today oppressed and exploited by the American imperialists and their running dogs, taste the sweetness of freedom and socialism.



# SOUTH KOREA'S MIDDLE AND SMALL PLANTS FACE TOTAL COLLAPSE

Now South Korea's economic depression is becoming worse than ever. And it is a heavy blow, particularly, to the medium and small plants.

A number of medium- and small-scale factories are closing down one after another. And the employers are trying to overcome the crisis with reduced schedules and staff.

The economic crisis of South Korea's middle and small plants is to be seen, first of all, in the question of capital. It has been established that the rate of fixed and floating capital stands at 4:96.

They work with a small capital. For instance, in North Kyungsang Province, factories employing 10-20 workers on an average operate with such meagre capital, only enough to pay three workers a year. And even such sums are secured from other sources.

Since they work with such small capital, it is out of the question for medium and small plants to plan expansion. And production is still in a backward state. Accordingly, their production level is very low and their profits are small, no more than half of what big factories make.

Moreover, the medium and small enterprises of South Korea depend on foreign countries for more

A South Korean furniture plant



than 80 per cent of raw materials and supplies they need.

They buy raw materials at prices far higher than in the world market, even that, with much difficulty. Then the goods produced under such unfavourable conditions face difficult marketing.

Even in selling, only one-fourth of the total output is sold for cash, and the remaining is disposed of on credit and consignment. The goods sold on credit are paid after 2-3 months, very often as long as six months. It is not unusual that the producers do not collect anything at all due to the bankruptcy of buyers.

Such being the case, these plants find it more and more difficult to operate. Eventually they curtail operation or close their doors altogether.

The present state of the South Korean medium and small enterprises, it should be pointed out, is by no means a passing phenomenon but a chronic one.

Those factories which suspended operation numbered 852 every month on an average in the first half of 1962, but in July 1964 the figure jumped to 1,635.

In the last quarter of 1961, 61 per cent of the total number of medium and small plants worked, but the figure went down to 52 per cent in the first half of 1963, then to 46 per cent in the latter part of 1964.

It is no exaggeration for the South Korean publications to lament that these plants are on the verge of total collapse.

Lack of funds, shortage of raw materials, and stagnation of markets are driving the South Korean medium and small enterprises to total bankruptcy. All this is also attributable to the aggressive economic policy of U.S. imperialism in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into a colony and a colonial market where they can sell their surplus commodities at monopoly prices and into a source of strategic materials. In this way, the U.S. imperialists have intensified militarization of the South Korean economy.

They sell U.S. surplus goods at monopoly prices in South Korea under the cloak of "aid" to finance the aggressive military forces and their colonial rule. Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists check the South Korean industry from making an independent development, while protecting the comprador capitalists who process and sell U.S. surplus goods.

Such enslavement policy of U.S. imperialism condemned the medium and small enterprises of South Korea to stagnation and bankruptcy.

The U.S. imperialists appropriate most of South Korea's budget for military purposes, and the rest is earmarked for aiding the comprador capitalists. No funds are made available for the medium and small enterprises.

It has been reported that loans amounting to 12,800 million won were given to three big firms, "Panbon Textile Co.," "Samho Corporation," and "Hwasin and Co." In 1964, the Pak Jung Hi clique decided to appropriate 5,100 million won for the medium and small enterprises, but in reality only 500 million won was loaned to small businessmen.

The voice against the evils of such financial policy was heard even in the puppet "National Assembly." On December 12 last year an assemblyman stated: "The medium and small entrepreneurs and salary men are given the worst deal. An enormous sum of loan amounting to some 3 times over the budget allocated for the medium and small plants is given to one special firm. Such kind of policy only benefits the privileged class."

On top of such shortage of funds, the prices of raw materials keep soaring and marketing becomes more difficult, which makes the financial difficulty of the medium and small enterprises worse.

The U.S. imperialists who hold the South Korean economy and the supply of raw materials in their grip, favour big firms, munitions manufacturers, bonded processing industries, and exporters and importers.

All this means only more difficulty for the medium and small enterprises in securing raw materials.

For example, in January 1964, out of 10,000,000 dollars' worth of imported raw materials, only 470,000 dollars' worth of raw materials were portioned out to the medium and small enterprises.

Under such conditions, these plants are compelled to purchase raw materials at 20-40 per cent higher prices from the comprador capitalists.

Besides, the dumping of U.S. surplus consumer goods in the South Korean markets makes it more and more difficult for these small businessmen to find a market for their goods.

The predatory policy of U.S. imperialism shrinks the real incomes of the workers and peasants, in-



The jobless of South Korea

creases the number of unemployed, and, accordingly, reduces the purchasing power of the population. And this inevitably leads to the aggravation of marketing difficulties. Moreover, 80 per cent of the goods consumed in South Korea are imported. Then it is not accidental that the goods of the medium and small enterprises are driven out of the market.

Moreover, the U.S. imperialists are instigating the South Korean puppet clique to favour the comprador capitalists in various ways—exemption and reduction of taxes and granting subsidies. Yet, they are carrying on a cruel taxation policy on the medium and small enterprises.

The Pak Jung Hi clique may trumpet about "helping the medium and small enterprises." But they are making only small funds available to medium and small enterprises. As a whole, indifference is their policy as far as the medium and small enterprises are concerned. What they are after is reducing these small firms to be gulped by big ones. Thus the Pak Jung Hi clique are pursuing a policy of destroying the medium and small enterprises.

Today the medium and small enterprises of South Korea hold 97 per cent of the total factories in South Korea, 61 per cent of the total employees, and 56 per cent of gross value of industrial output (Radio Seoul on July 17, 1964).

As seen above, today the medium and small enterprises of South Korea are going headlong toward ruin owing to the destructive economic policy pursued by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

As a result, the whole economy of South Korea, let alone medium and small enterprises, is facing an overall bankruptcy. And the lot of the working people who are connected with medium and small plants is getting worse.

The way out for the South Korean economy lies in getting rid of U.S. domination and making an independent development.



# LANGUAGE Class

려관에서  
RYUGWANESU  
AT A HOTEL

이것이 손님의 방입니다. 어떻습니까?  
igusi sonnimeui bangipnida. utuhseupnika?  
this guest's room is how is it?

이 방이 마음에 드십니까?  
i bangi maeume deusipnika?  
this room to heart like?

This is your room. Well, I hope you'll like it.

대단히 좋습니다.  
daidanhi johseupnida.  
very good

Very good.

점심 식사를 하십시오.  
jumsim siksareul hasipsiyo.  
lunch meal please do

Your lunch is ready.

식당은 어디 있습니까?  
sikdangeun ude isseupnika?  
dining-room where is

Where is the dining-room?

식당은 아래 층에 있습니다.  
sikdangeun arai cheunge isseupnida.  
dining-room downstairs is

이것이 이 방의 열쇠입니다.  
igusi i bangeui yulsoi ipnida.  
this this room's key is

The dining-room is on the ground floor. And this is your key to this room.

어디 편치 않으십니까?  
udi pyunchi anheusipnika?  
where unwell

Don't you feel well?

머리가 조금 아픕니다.  
muriga jogom apeupnida.  
head somewhat ache  
I have a little headache.  
의사를 불러 올까요?  
euisareul boolru olkayo?  
doctor call?

Shall I call a doctor?

아니 그럴 필요는 없습니다. 곧 나을  
ani geurul pilyoneun upseupnida. god naeul  
no such need there is not soon recover  
것입니다. 걱정하지 마십시오.  
gusipnida. gukjunghaji masipsiyo.  
will worry don't do

No, I don't think so. I will be all right soon. Please don't worry.

생활이 불편한 점이 있습니까?  
sainghwali boolpyunhan jumi upseupnika?  
life inconvenient point is not there

Please tell me if there is anything inconvenient to you.

아무런 불편한 점도 없습니다.  
amoorun boolpyunhan jumdo upseupnida.  
any inconvenient point there is not

지금 나는 시내 구경을 하려  
jigeum naneun sinai googyungeul haryu  
now I city sightseeing do

나가겠습니다. 누가 나를 찾거든  
nagagesseupnida. nooga nareul chatgudeun  
will go out someone me if calls

저녁 여섯시에 돌아 온다고 전하여  
junyuk yusussie dola ondago junhayu  
evening at six o'clock back come convey

주십시오.  
joosipsiyo.  
please do

Not a thing. Now I am going to see the sights of the city. If somebody comes to see me, please tell him that I shall be back at six in the evening.

손님은 기차로 떠나겠습니까?  
sonnimeun gicharo tunagesseupnika?  
guest by train Are (you) going to set off?  
Will you go by train?

아닙니다. 래일 비행기로 떠나겠습니다.  
anipnida. rail bihaingiro tunagesseupnida.  
no tomorrow by plane (I) am going to set off

No, I'll go by air tomorrow.

# ANOTHER SECRET IN THE LIVING BODY EXPLORED

SU GWANG RYOOL

It is several years since the discovery of the Kyungrak system, another secret of the organism, has been made.

Kyungrak is the nucleus of Dongeuihak or traditional Korean medicine. Various arguments have been presented as to the beginning of the word Kyungrak. But this much all agree. The word Kyungrak is almost as old as Dongeuihak itself.

Dongeuihak has developed from very early ages in Korea. According to records and relics unearthed, already in the Stone Age our ancestors used stone needles and various kinds of grass and fruits for treating diseases. And it is recorded that between the 2nd and 6th centuries many medical men from foreign countries came to Korea to learn the art of the traditional Korean medicine, the art of acupuncture in particular.

Yet, despite its long history, Dongeuihak for centuries, unlike modern biology and medicine, lacked a scientific systematization. And this was, it must be said bluntly, a shortcoming of Dongeuihak.

This should not be taken to mean, however, the traditional Korean medicine has had no system and foundation. On the contrary, it had a theory of its own, one quite different from that of the Western medicine.

It has been accepted that blood is circulating in the human body, nourishing all tissues, organs, and the viscera with oxygen and others. This has been an accepted physiological knowledge. But Dongeuihak or traditional Korean medicine maintained that in the living body there is Kihyul, which circulates in the body, connecting and regulating all the regions of the body. Furthermore, it held that when the

Kihyul itself is in disorder or when Kihyul does not circulate properly, the organism is in a morbid state. Our ancestors called the whole circulating system of Kihyul the Kyungrak system.

And here arises a question: What is the thing called Kihyul anyway? Has anyone actually seen the Kyungrak system? That particular question had remained beyond the reach of the human mind for thousands of years.

However, this much they knew. Through the long period of clinical experience Dongeuihak scholars came to know that when a man was taken ill, certain spots in the superficial layer of the skin became painful under the pressure of the fingers. And when acupuncture or moxa cautery was applied to these spots, the illness could be cured. And when an acupuncture needle was applied, the patient felt something like an electric shock flowing in his body in a definite direction. In the end, all these movements of the "shocks" were traced on a paper, and it was found that there was "something" in the human body radiating like the blood vessels in all parts of the body.

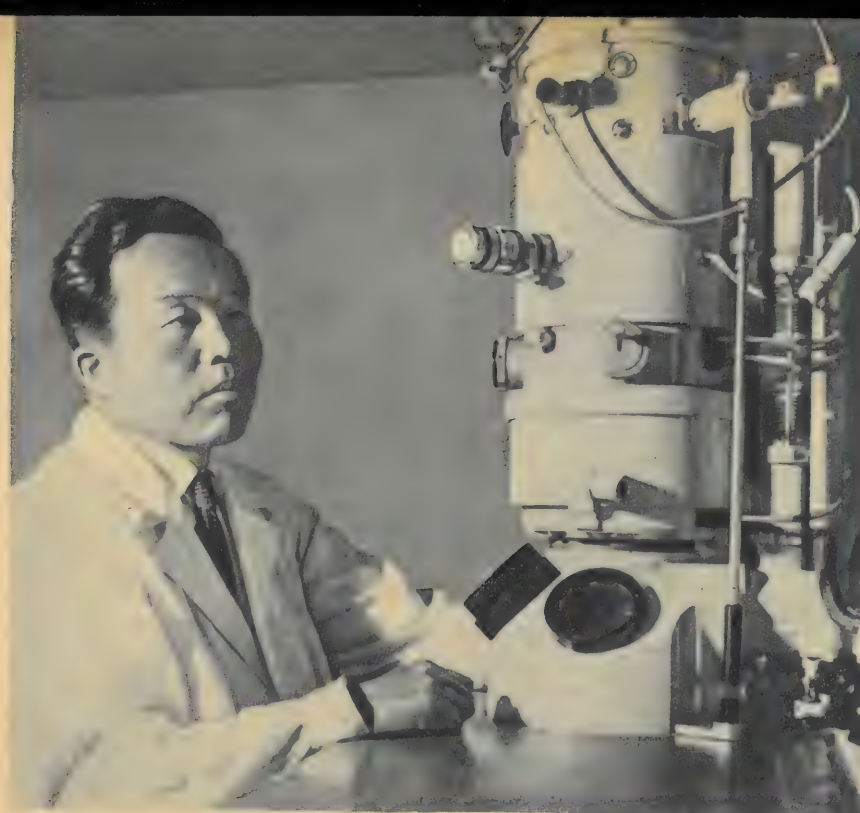
It is true that our ancestors could not observe actually Kihyul or the Kyungrak system with their own eyes. But they were convinced of the correctness of their assertions in the theory of Kyungrak, and, through clinical practice, they gradually could make even a chart of Kyunghyul in the living body or points for the acupuncture needle and moxibustion.

However, since no one had so far observed the Kyungrak system in the living body actually, its histological structure or form remained unknown. And, though the Kyunghyul chart had been handed down for centuries, it was one,

RADIO PYONGYANG'S English Language Transmissions

	Korean time	GMT	Kc/s	metres
Near and Middle East & Africa	03:00-04:00	18:00-19:00	7,580	39.5
	04:00-05:00	19:00-20:00	6,540	46.0
Latin America	12:00-13:00	03:00-04:00	14,520	20.6
Southeast Asia			9,750	30.8
	19:00-20:00	10:00-11:00	7,580	39.5
	20:00-21:00	11:00-12:00	9,750	30.8





Professor Kim Bong Han in a laboratory

unlike the human anatomy chart of the Western medicine, drawn not from direct observations. For this, it had invited much ridicule from physicians of many countries. They termed Donggeuihak as being "illusional," "unscientific," etc.

True, since Renaissance, thousands upon thousands of physiologists and anatomists of the world have operated on animals or men and dissected the bodies. They examined and studied the tissue from every angle. However, no one has ever noticed the existence of another new regulating system in the body, besides the nerve and the blood vessel. Nor did it ever occur to them that such a system would exist in the living body. Modern biology and medicine, therefore, had almost come to a conclusion that no new structures could exist in the human body. It was their contention that all the organism, functions of regulating the whole body, and all other changes and phenomena occurring in the living body owed to the nervous system. When they found this kind of explanation was not satisfactory, they attributed everything to the blood vessel system or to the functions of hormones.

Suffice it to say how they explained the acupuncture and moxibustion treatment. They held that, if a disease was cured by applying a needle, it was a simple mechanical phenomenon, or a "reflex mechanism of the peripheral nervous system coming from the excitement by a needle." And when a patient was recovered by the moxa treatment, they considered that it was only a physical phenomenon, or a "result of expansion of the peripheral blood vessels by heat."

Yet, such expression could be taken as recognizing, as such, the effect of acupuncture and moxibustion.

There were some who termed the art of acupuncture and moxibustion an art of "accidental results," and "a backward, ineffective treatment."

Like this, medical scientists of various countries of the world advanced different views on acupuncture. And, for all fairness, it must be added that this was not without reason. Unlike the blood vessel or the nervous system, the Kyungrak system was yet to be proved anatomico-histologically and functionally. Yet, the effectiveness of acupuncture had to be recognized. To take an example, acupuncture is successfully treating atrophy of the optic nerve and the aftereffect of infantile paralysis, and many other diseases once believed incurable. Thus the blind is made

to see, and the cripple to walk. All this testifies to the effectiveness of acupuncture.

Impressed by such amazing cure by Donggeuihak, especially by acupuncture, some forty countries tried to solve the riddle. Starting from the 1860s efforts were made to elucidate Kyungrak by modern science. But the secret had remained unsolved.

Nature's secret—the secret of the living body which had remained "an insoluble riddle"—has been ferreted out by Prof. Kim Bong Han and his Kyungrak research group in the latter part of the 20th century. And the news surprised the world.

Congratulatory letters and telegrams kept pouring in from medical scientists and biologists of China, Japan, New Zealand, the Soviet Union, Germany, Rumania, Hungary, etc. The letters and telegrams said that the discovery of the Kyungrak system was an epochal event in the history of medical science and biology. The press of the world devoted much space to the new discovery, and the news was carried by news agencies and over the radio.

Why did the world hail in this manner the discovery of the Kyungrak system?

A little explanation about Kyungrak is in order here. And I am going to limit myself here to dealing only with some salient points to help our readers understand the significance of the discovery of Kyungrak.

According to Kyungrak scholars, the Kyungrak system consists of Bonghan corpuscles and Bonghan ducts which link the former.

The Bonghan corpuscle is a peculiar structure located in spots to which acupuncture or

moxa cautery is applied, that is, what is known as Kyunghyul. Moreover, it has been established that the Bonghan corpuscle is also distributed in other regions, too. And the Bonghan corpuscles are located not only in the skin or tissues near it but also deep in other regions—all internal organs, the brain included. Even in the blood and lymphatic vessels! The Bonghan corpuscles located deep in the living body are called the deep Bonghan corpuscle and those located in the skin the superficial Bonghan corpuscle.

The superficial Bonghan corpuscle is an oval structure about half the size of a rice grain. Its outer layer comprises smooth muscles while the inner substance consists of cells. These cells perform the function of secreting the Bonghan liquor, and the secreted Bonghan liquor flows through the Bonghan duct with the aid of smooth muscle fibre.

Numerous Bonghan corpuscles are distributed in men and animals, and they are linked together by the Bonghan ducts.

The Bonghan duct consists of bundles of ductules with a very thin wall, presenting a picture of cables. In the bundles of such ductules, ductules branch off one by one and link themselves with the Bonghan corpuscle at the acupuncture point.

Into the Bonghan duct ceaselessly flows the sticky Bonghan liquor made in the Bonghan corpuscles. Strange enough, these Bonghan ducts branch off in the blood and lymphatic vessels, too. That is to say, there exist ducts in the ducts.

So far modern biology and medicine have known that in the blood and lymphatic vessels of the organism only blood and lymph are circulating, and that there exists no other substance. In pathology, it has been even said, if any other substance is found in the blood and lymphatic vessels, it is a pathological phenomenon.

But our Kyungrak research group has scientifically clarified that in the living body the Bonghan corpuscles are located in the blood and lymphatic vessels and these corpuscles are linked together by the Bonghan ducts. All this overrules what biology has maintained and puts the generally accepted notions in the wrong.

There are two sets of the Bonghan ducts, intravascular and extravascular. These Bonghan ducts, linking the deep and superficial Bonghan corpuscles, are distributed in the whole body.

The Kyungrak research group of our country has substantiated, by the method of injecting pigment or isotope into the Bonghan duct, that the Bonghan liquor is ceaselessly circulating in the whole body and that it flows only in a definite direction. According to their

findings, the circulation of the Bonghan liquor is a little slower than that of the blood, and it is still slower in the Bonghan duct located outside blood-vessel.

The circulation of the Bonghan liquor in the Bonghan duct inside the vessels, like the case of the blood and lymph, is ensured by the beating of the heart. Thus the Bonghan liquor flows in the same direction as the blood.

Another interesting point to be noted is that bio-electrical phenomenon takes place in the superficial Bonghan corpuscle. Bio-electrical experiments have proved that the superficial Bonghan corpuscle directly and sensitively reflects, not through the nervous or any other system, the activities of the internal organs with which it is linked directly, the stomach, the heart, large and small intestines, liver, etc. For instance, when a person suffers from diarrhoea, if Kyunghyul (the position where the superficial Bonghan corpuscle is located and called the "Joksamri" puncture) under the knee is pressed down tightly, he would feel a greater pain than in his normal state. And if electricity is induced to the spot, one will notice there occur electric waves different from the time when he is normal.

When an acupuncture needle is applied to the superficial Bonghan corpuscle an electric phenomenon takes place in that corpuscle. And one will find the needle lessens the intensity of the electric phenomenon when it is too strong, and intensifies the phenomenon when it is too weak.

Members of the Kyungrak Research Institute





Meanwhile, the electric phenomenon will regulate the functions of the internal organs which are linked directly with the Bonghan corpuscle. It can be observed that when acupuncture is applied to the part below "Joksamri" or when something hot is put there, movements of the colon are promoted soon.

The same phenomenon occurs even when all neural fibres and other elements are removed. And this bespeaks how incorrect the views held hitherto are. Many have maintained that the effectiveness of acupuncture was a "reflex mechanism." Then some held that Kyunghyul, a point for acupuncture, is a sort of reflector or a "mass" of the nerves and blood vessels.

Also noteworthy in the success of the study into the Kyungrak system is this: it has been proved that the chief ingredient of the Bonghan liquor flowing in the Bonghan duct is desoxyribonucleic acid, a sort of protein.

It has so far been known that the desoxyribonucleic acid is to be found only in the cell nucleus. To our surprise, however, the nucleic acid is the principal element of the Bonghan liquor, a liquid devoid of cellular elements, and it is constantly circulating through the whole body in the semi-transparent Bonghan duct.

So far some of the main features of the Kyungrak system have been covered from the view-point of a layman.

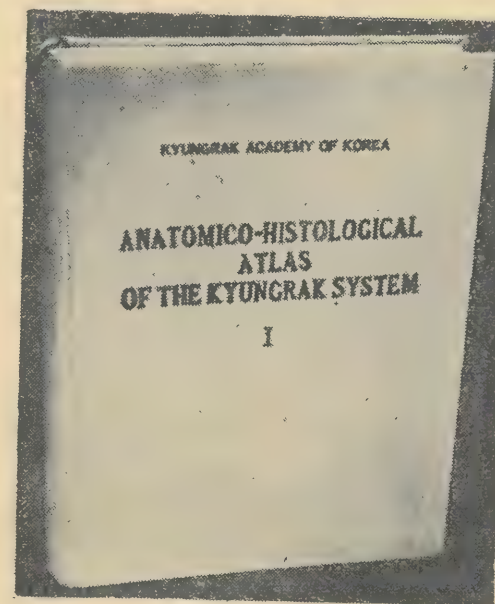
In a word, the significance of the discovery of the Kyungrak system can be put in this way. Kyungrak is a new system regulating and linking the whole body, not any individual cell or partial tissue. What is more significant is the fact that it has provided modern biology and medicine with a key to solving some basic problems that they could not solve. At the same time, it has become possible to put the theory of Dongeuihak which has developed for centuries in our country on a scientific, solid foundation.

When acupuncture or moxibustion was applied to a certain position of a patient's skin he was cured. But no one had the exact knowledge of how diseases were cured and what differences were there between the structure of the position to which acupuncture was applied and the rest of the body. With the discovery of Kyungrak, however, a comprehensive exposition has been given to those problems. The secret of the living body which had remained unknown for thousands of years has been explored by the medical workers of our country.

Today in our country, on the basis of this successful research, many problems are being solved in the prevention and treatment of various diseases. To take a few instances, by inoculating medicines for prevention of pertussis or tetanus on certain Kyunghyul, we secure immunization over twice as effective as when inoculating these medicines on other parts of the body. And by injecting medicines into other

## New Books

### ANATOMICO-HISTOLOGICAL ATLAS OF THE KYUNGRAK SYSTEM VOL. I



This book gives systematic description of the new discovery of the Kyungrak system, a great event in biology and medicine. This is the first of the series which will have over ten volumes.

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Kyunghyul, good successes are being made in curing gastric ulcer or duodenal ulcer.

The success of the research into the Kyungrak system will serve greatly for the promotion of health, the prevention of fatigue, and for longevity. And it will teach us many new methods of treatment which no one even could think of.

# DEVELOPMENT OF DONGEUIHAK IN KOREA

CHOI WON SUK

Dongeuihak or traditional Korean medicine with a long history is one of the precious cultural heritages of the Korean people.

Records testify to the early development of medicine in our country along with other branches of science and culture and arts.

Medication as well as acupuncture and other methods were used in therapy. Korea's ginseng often called divine grass and heavenly herb was regarded as an elixir of life from olden times.

According to records, Korea exerted no small influence on her neighbours in their medical developments. During the Three Kingdoms period (the 1st century B.C.-A.D. 668) many prominent Korean physicians were invited to Japan to teach medicine. Then many Japanese medical students came to Koguryu and Baekje to learn Korea's medicine. And the Li dynasty period (1392-1910) noted much intercourse with China and Japan in the field of medicine.

Speaking of the development of Korea's medicine, one cannot overlook its medical education.

Already in the Silla period (668-917) medical schools and research establishments were set up. In 1406, unmarried girls were enrolled for the first time in Korea's history in medical schools.

Many books on medicine were published from ancient times in Korea. It was in the period of the Li dynasty that *Hyangyak Jipsungbang*, *Euibang Ryoochw* and *Dongeui Bogam*, the three great medical books of Korea, appeared. *Hyangyak Jipsungbang* listed 10,706 prescriptions based on medicinal herbs available at home and 1,476 acupunctural treatments.

Of particular importance in the development of medicine in Korea was the introduction of Sasang Euihak (medicine based on four types of human constitution) by Ri Je Ma, the 19th century Korea's prominent medical scientist. He proved that as men vary in constitution and character, treatment should be necessarily different. On this basis, he classified medicines into four types. This Sasang Euihak made great progress as an outstanding feature of Korea's medicine.

Thus Dongeuihak has played an important role in promoting the people's health from early ages.

After the liberation, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government set before the medical workers the task of inheriting and carrying forward the precious national heritage and creatively introducing the achievements of the advanced sciences of other countries. And much has been done in this respect.

At present Dongeuihak takes an important place in Korea's medicine.

At a lab of the Dongeuihak Research Institute







Acupuncture

The Dongeuihak Central Hospital is in Pyongyang and Dongeuihak hospitals are in provinces. City and county hospitals and all factory hospitals also have Dongeuihak departments. Medical schools including

Pyongyang Medical College and higher medical schools have Dongeuihak faculties. Then, researches in Dongeuihak are being carried on in all medical research institutes, the Pyongyang Dongeuihak Research Institute included.

Many admirable successes have been scored by the traditional Korean medicine.

Recently the substance of Kyungrak that remained unknown for centuries has been discovered, and there is every reason to believe that this discovery will promote the further development of Dongeuihak. The optic nerve atrophy and many other diseases that were believed incurable are being treated with much success. And acupuncture, medication and other remedies of Dongeuihak are applied in curing hypertension, gastric and duodenal ulcer, gastroparesis, etc. Dongeuihak is also used with much success in treating after-effects of infantile paralysis and tuberculosis of the spine.

In our country, medical service is free.

In this era of the Workers' Party the blind is made to see and the cripples are cured to stand on their feet.

Studies and research in Kyungrak will be pushed ahead to further develop acupuncture, medication, and other methods of treatment. And this will help our medical workers find the way to cure many "incurable" diseases.

## DOCTORLESS VILLAGES DISAPPEAR

**T**ODAY in our country every village has either a clinic or a hospital, and this is one of the great achievements scored in the field of public health after liberation. Every year the state appropriates

A village clinic



an enormous sum of money for the field of public health to expand medical facilities and train medical workers.

By the first half of 1963, there were 288.4 times as many therapeutic and prophylactic establishments as in the pre-liberation year 1944, and the number of hospital beds grew 42.3 times. Besides, a great number of doctors and assistant doctors have been trained. In 1963, there were 15.8 doctors and assistant doctors for every 10,000 of the population.

Before liberation hardly any clinics or hospitals could be found in our countryside, though the absolute majority of the population inhabited there. Such being the case, it was almost out of the question for the peasants to consult a doctor or get necessary medical treatment, to say nothing of hospitalization, when they were sick.

After liberation, "no doctorless village" was one of the major tasks set before the field of public health. The network of clinics and hospitals

## Prevention and Cure

To promote the wellbeing of our working people—it is the supreme principle governing the activities of the Workers' Party of Korea. During the past twenty years after the country's liberation, the Party has shown great concern for public health; the people's health keeps rapidly improving.

### A SAD STORY

Some 160 kilometres south of Pyongyang is a small village of Gyejung in Keumchun County. The village has a sad story.

The story goes back to pre-liberation days when Korea was groaning under the Japanese yoke.

One day, a "county headman," a stooge of the Japanese colonialists, came to this village on his local tour. He ordered the villagers to gather together. He said

he had something to tell them. But the speech he could not make, because everyone gathered had a bad cough, and the speaker could not make himself heard over the coughing. So the county headman had to stop talking and went away. Why so much coughing? Because all the villagers were suffering from distoma. In the end, distoma destroyed the whole village. On the hill behind the village are still seen numberless graves of the victims. Most of them died even before they could celebrate the 40th birthday. Since then, this village has been called "Pagol" or "ruined village."

Sad as it was, this village was not the only one that had suffered from distoma. In those days, many of our rural villages had the same lot. Yet, the Japanese imperialists did little to wipe out the terrible endemic disease and acute epidemics which threatened the inhabitants often. To be sure, there were some

has been steadily expanded in the countryside. As a result, there was no doctorless village by 1960.

Today, in North Korea hospitals and clinics are to be found even in deep mountain villages and small hamlets with scores of inhabitants, and everyone gets the benefit of free medical service. Many village hospitals have facilities for in-patients, too.

Every clinic and hospital is well staffed with doctors and assistant doctors, nurses and midwives.

As a result, the death rate has dropped by half, the infant fatality has dropped by three-fourths compared with the pre-liberation years. The average life span of the people has been extended by no less than 20 years.

Today in our countryside the public health and sanitation work, a link in the cultural revolution, keeps improving rapidly.

At an operation room







Doctors visit the kindergartens to give vaccinations to the children

medical facilities, but only to protect the Japanese rulers.

In 1944, before liberation, the number of hospitals in Korea could be counted on one's finger, even those mostly in the urban areas. And it goes without saying that those hospitals were only for money-making. Few doctors were to be found in rural areas where the absolute majority of the population inhabited. When people were seriously ill, they could not take even a dose of medicine because they had no money.

"Pagol" or ruined village was an inevitable product under colonialism which has no regard for human lives.

#### AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION IS WORTH A POUND OF CURE

After the country's liberation, the Korean people who embarked upon the road of building a new state, have done everything to do away with the backward hygienic conditions, promote their health, and raise work efficiency.

Hospitals, clinics, sanatoria, first-aid stations, and other medical establishments were built in great numbers; an army of medical workers were trained, too. Then the whole nation has worked to raise its hygienic and cultural level.

In short, public health has been a matter of national concern. Every year the state has allocated a large sum of money so as to develop the public health work in a planned way in parallel with the economic growth of the country.

In our country a new-born baby is given anti-tuberculosis injections. Besides, the baby is regularly inoculated with preventives against smallpox, diphtheria, pertussis, infantile paralysis, and other diseases. Thus infantile epidemics are being prevented successfully.

Prevention is always better than cure. And this notion has been translated into reality with all the preventive measures including various inoculations.

Hygienic and anti-epidemic centres have been set up extensively. And all the medical workers are trained to pay more attention to the preventive work.

Now every city and county has an anti-epidemic centre. Then the hygienic work is organized throughout the country, from Pyongyang to every farm village.

With the rise of the level of hygienic knowledge among the population thanks to the big educational programme, all backward habits and mode of life, the remnants of the old society, are being corrected, and a new socialist mode of life and culture is being established.

In this way the hygienic and anti-epidemic work has been stepped up, and streets, villages, work places, and houses became more wholesome and cultured. And such infectious diseases as typhoid fever, cholera, recurrent fever, and smallpox have been wiped out long ago in our country.

Now Gyejung, once called "Pagol," is a new village of nearly 100 modern houses; it boasts of a clinic and other welfare establishments.

No more the village is a "ruined village" but "Jangsoogol" or a village of longevity. The villagers enjoy good health and a wholesome life. Distoma, which killed many villagers here in the past, disappeared forever.

#### FREE MEDICAL SERVICE

In March 1946, the year after liberation, Comrade Kim Il Sung made a 20-point political programme public. It reflected the urgent demand of the liberated people of Korea and indicated the road the people should take. An article of the programme reads: "The state will build more hospitals, take measures to wipe out infectious diseases, and enforce free medical service."

Such free medical service was enforced in our country after liberation.

With the growth of the country's economic might, the free medical service has been expanded systematically. Only a few years after liberation, free medical service was made available not only for the poor but also for children under three, pregnant women, the bereaved families of the revolutionary martyrs, cases of infectious disease, those patients who needed first-aid treatment, and others. Then the factory and office workers were entitled to the free medical treatment under the social insurance system. During the Korean war time (1950-1953), the free medical service was further expanded. The Seventh Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly held in 1960 enacted a law on making the free medical service a universal one, that is, the entire people can have medical treatment free of charge.

With a view to establishing such a public health system, the Government from the early days after the liberation built hospitals and clinics and trained medical workers in great numbers. As a result, today there are no more doctorless villages in our country; hospitals and clinics have been built everywhere, even in remote mountainous areas.

When the country was under Japanese colonial rule, some 95 per cent of the total number of the dead died miserably even without being seen by a doctor because people could not afford it. But thanks to the great solicitude of the Government such tragedies have disappeared from this land forever.

The Government saw to it that hospitals and all other medical establishments were improved so as to make the people have full benefit of free medical treatment. Today even the county hospitals have such departments as internal medicine, surgery, paediatrics, obstetrics, gynaecology, traditional Korean medicine and dentistry.

Besides, well-equipped hospitals are set up in factories and mines, and first-aid stations at workshops and pits. Every safety device has been installed in all factories and mines.

Special attention is directed to the health of mothers and children. A large number of maternity and paediatrics wards have been set up to give expectant mothers and infants all the care they need free of charge. Expectant mothers receive a paid maternity leave of 77 days.

The number of beds in gynaecology and paediatrics wards increased by 612.2 per cent in 1963 over 1949.



Doctors check children regularly. Every hospital and clinic has a baby centre

#### KOREAN AND WESTERN MEDICINES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMBINED

The solicitude of the state has provided every op-

A view of the South Pyongan Provincial Hospital





portunity for our medical field to make rapid progress.

Outstanding results have been scored in operation and in the treatment of disorders in the cerebral nerve system.

The cerebral nerve surgery department which is led by Dr. Ri Jong Hwan of the South Pyungan Provincial Hospital has been treating cerebral tumour and other "incurable" diseases. From their experience, they have worked out various different ways of diagnoses and successfully treated cerebral nerve disorders.

Operations are performed with much success on traumatic epilepsy cases. Particularly, artificial meninges are used in brain operation. Then many cases of atrophy of optic nerve and corneal opacity have been treated, and a great number of blind people recovered their eye-sight.

Since the country's liberation the traditional Korean medicine Dongeuihak has been developed along with the Western medicine, then folk remedies are being systematized.

Dongeuihak is one with a scientific and original theory which has been created and developed through the long history of the Korean people. A number of problems which the Western medicine failed to solve have successfully been unriddled by Dongeuihak.

The Workers' Party of Korea called for combining Dongeuihak with the Western medicine in the work of prevention and cure.

Great achievements have been scored during the past several years in Dongeuihak.

Particularly noteworthy were the successes Dr. Kim Bong Han and his research group registered in the study on the substance of the Kyungrak system, which opened a new era in the advancement of mo-

dern biology and medicine. The research group, having discovered the substance of Kyungrak, a third regulating system in the living body, threw overboard all the inaccurate notions held on Kyungrak and put Dongeuihak on a scientific basis, particularly acupuncture and moxibustion. They clarified anatomically and histologically the substance of Kyungrak.

In our country acupuncture and moxibustion have cured with much success various diseases termed once "incurable." Lately, the method of injecting certain medicines into Kyunghyul (point for acupuncture) has proved very effective. Many cases of lympho-tuberculosis, liver trouble, gastric and duodenal ulcers, and others have been treated with traditional medicines along with acupuncture and moxibustion. Then a new medicine effective on articular tuberculosis and other medicines are made from materials abundant in the country; various medical devices and instruments have been worked out. Thus new progress has been made in the domain of public health.

\* \* \*

During the current Seven-Year Plan (1961-67) it is estimated that the number of doctors will increase 4.4-fold. It means 17 doctors for every 10,000 of the population. Besides, the doctor-section-charge system has already been put into practice in Pyongyang and other major cities. It will be introduced throughout the country by 1967, the last year of the plan. Under the system, every doctor will have a district under his charge. He will make a regular check-up of the inhabitants in his district, give medical aid to them if needed, remove etiological cause. The system has proved to be an effective method to promote the people's health and reduce the number of sickness.

## South Korea Riddled with Maladies

South Korea is infested with all kinds of diseases.

Even according to the figures of the South Korean authorities, now in South Korea there are 6,000,000 cases of distoma, 200,000 cases of leprosy, 300,000 mental patients, and 2,400,000 neuro cases. Then no less than 70 per cent of the population are infected with tuberculosis.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique fail to take any measures for public health, while increasing military expenditures.

A glance into the South Korean budget will tell this more convincingly.

Last year, only 0.7 per cent of the budget was allocated to social welfare in contrast with over 70 per cent earmarked for the upkeep of military and police and the fascist ruling machinery. As a result, now in South Korea most of the farm villages are still without hospitals and doctors.

The number of doctors in South Korea is about one doctor for every 60,000 people. The death rate in South Korea is about the world's highest, 19.8 for every 1,000 people, and the average life span of the people is 33 years.

All these are entirely due to

the U.S. occupation of South Korea and their colonial plunder, and their anti-popular "public health policy."



## THE "SOUTH KOREA-JAPAN TALKS" AND WASHINGTON

In its February issue of 1964 the Japanese magazine *Sekai* wrote:

"As to the Japan-South Korea negotiation, it would be more proper to call it Japan-U.S.-South Korea talks in which the U.S. is playing an energetic go-between."

It is widely known that Washington is the sponsor of the "South Korea-Japan talks."

Why is Washington so interested in bringing South Korea and Japan together?

The "South Korea-Japan talks" started in the autumn of 1951 when the Korean war was still at its height. The U.S. aggressors were suffering one defeat after another in Korea and they wanted to drag the Japanese militarist forces into the war. But there were no official relations between South Korea and Japan—a stumbling-block for Washington to work out its schemes.

Therefore, stating that the advance of Japan into Korea is the major plan of the U.S. policy for the Far East, in October 1951 Sebald, diplomatic bureau director of the MacArthur Headquarters, then stationed in Tokyo, instructed the South Korean and Japanese authorities to start the "negotiation" with a view to establishing formal relations between Tokyo and Seoul. Then it would be possible for Japan to take part openly and legally in the Korean war. When the first round of the talks was held, the then U.S. ambassador to South Korea Muccio let the cat out of the bag. It was the U.S. intention, he stated, to make the Japanese government supply South Korea with large quantities of arms and dispatch its troops to the Korean front. Muccio revealed the black designs of the imperialists and colonialists to "make Asians fight Asians."

We still remember it was the U.S. that actively supported and helped Japan's occupation of Korea through the "Taft-Katsura secret agreement" sixty years ago. Today, in an attempt to invade the socialist countries in Asia, to suppress the national-liberation movement, and to prop up its tottering colonial system, Washington is diligently working to make the revived Japanese militarism a shock-brigade of U.S. aggression.

During the Korean war, Eisenhower amused himself by saying that it was better to make Asians fight Asians if a war was inevitable for the U.S. in Asia. *Reuter* reported on April 17, 1963, that U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defence Gilpatrick who had been in Japan said that it was the wish of Washington to see Japan bear a bigger share in the defence of

the northwestern part of the Pacific than before and that it expected Japan to maintain an army big enough to defend the areas including a part of the Korean peninsula. Such is the true colour of Washington.

The South Korean daily *Donga Ilbo* wrote on May 23, 1963:

"The U.S. plan is to make Japan take the place of Washington in the defence of the Far East."

At the last January meeting of U.S. President Johnson and Japanese Prime Minister Sato in





Washington a secret agreement was reached. Under it, the U.S. would recognize Japan's dominant position in Asia in reward for the latter's active support for the U.S. policy of aggression. Moreover, it was reported that Sato urged Johnson to recognize Japan's right to integrate its air and ground forces with those of South Korea under Japanese command in case of emergency in Asia.

The illegal "South Korea-Japan Basic Agreement" initialled by the Pak Jung Hi clique and the Japanese government on February 20 is a part of the above-mentioned Johnson and Sato secret agreement. Thus the "Northeast Asia military alliance" which the Yankee imperialists have for a long time been working on, has been brought nearer to the actual formation.

Washington intends to bring together not only South Korea, Taiwan, South Vietnam, the Philippines and others in this aggressive military alliance with Japan as its core, but also "Malaysia," Australia, and New Zealand to prop up "SEATO" which is fast falling apart owing to antagonism among its members.

Already the U.S. imperialists have started to drag the South Korean youths into the war against the South Vietnamese people. When the "Northeast Asia military alliance" is rigged up with the "restoration of diplomatic relations" between South Korea and Japan, U.S. imperialism would drag the Japanese troops into South Korea and dispatch them to fight the U.S. war in South Vietnam. Then it is as plain as day that Washington will use the alliance in its aggressive designs on Asia. In short, Washington is working hard to make Asians fight Asians so that they can materialize their aggressive policy in Asia.

The Japanese magazine *Sekai* printed the statement of a high-ranking official of the Japanese Defence Agency who said: "It is only natural that Japan would not remain with folded arms but be involved in the war if hostilities break out again on the 38th parallel, after the normalization of diplomatic relations between Japan and South Korea."

All this makes one thing certain. The planned Seoul-Tokyo collusion is fraught with grave danger.

Washington is hoping to get another point by knocking together the South Korean puppets and Japanese militarists. To ease its dollar crisis and intensify the senseless arms drive.

U.S. colonial rule over South Korea has been driven to a tight corner and its policy in the Far East also is headed for bankruptcy. Such being the situation, America hopes to lighten its burden by handing over a part of its rights and interests in South Korea to Japanese Samurai.

Frankly speaking, the main question in Asia is the one concerning South Korea. Korea is situated close to Japan. Therefore, Japan should normalize diplomatic relations with South Korea and help the latter bring about political and economic stabilization. This is what U.S. Secretary of State Rusk told Ikeda, the then Japanese prime minister, at the "Hakone talks" held in November 1961. According to a U.P. dispatch on June 23, 1962, in his interview given to

the editor of the Japanese daily *Tokyo Shinbun*, U.S. Ambassador to Japan Reischauer stated that for its future economic development South Korea must rely, to a great extent, on Japan.

All this shows that things have come to such a state for the U.S. imperialists to confess that they can maintain their colonial rule over South Korea no longer.

From the dollar crisis Washington had to cut down the amount of aid to South Korea. U.S. "aid" to South Korea stood at 200,000,000 dollars in the fifties, but it has shrunk considerably: 160,000,000 dollars in 1961, 92,000,000 dollars in 1962, and 75,000,000 dollars in 1963. This year the U.S. made Japan render South Korea 20,000,000 dollars in credit while reducing its aid to South Korea to 70,840,000 dollars, about half that 4 or 5 years ago. Thus Washington is making Japan share part of the maintenance expenses of its colonial rule over South Korea.

According to a news report from Washington, on February 27, at a U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee hearing director of the U.S. international rehabilitation and development bureau Bell stated that the U.S. government will gradually cut down its aid to South Korea in the next five years in expectation of the normalization of diplomatic relations this year between South Korea and Japan.

The U.S. imperialists do not hesitate to reveal their schemes. They expect Japanese capital under their control will help them bolster their tottering colonial rule in South Korea. And they are to chain the South Korean people to the twofold and threefold colonial slavery.

The wirepullers of the "South Korea-Japan talks" reveal once again before the whole world their nature—colonialists.

The present developments call on the entire Asian people to the common struggle. They must crush U.S. plot to make Asians fight Asians and to maintain its colonial system as well as the schemes of Japanese Samurai backed by the U.S. imperialists to make their appearance as the "leader" in Asia.



# On the Country's UNIFICATION

**QUESTION: What steps has the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea taken to ease the tension aggravated by U.S. imperialism in Korea since the signing of the Korean Armistice Agreement?**

**ANSWER:** Far from drawing a lesson from the defeat in the Korean war (June 1950-July 1953), the U.S. imperialists concluded with their South Korean puppets what is known as the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Pact" right after the signing of the armistice agreement. And they have been doing everything to worsen the tension, flagrantly violating the provisions of the agreement.

All this was aimed to heal their shameful defeat in the war and keep South Korea as a military and strategic base to realize at any cost their aggressive designs.

In order to convert the armistice into a durable peace and create a favourable condition for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question the D.P.R.K. Government has taken a series of steps to ease the tension, exposing and frustrating U.S. provocative intrigues at every step.

In its proclamation adopted in March 1955 at its 9th session, the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K. proposed the South Korean authorities to annul all military treaties and agreements signed between Seoul and Washington and make all foreign troops withdraw from Korea and cut down both armies of North and South Korea to 100,000 or less respectively. Taking an initiative, the D.P.R.K. Government unilaterally reduced the strength of its army by 80,000 by the end of August 1956.

Nevertheless, clamouring for "march north," the Yankee imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique were busy reinforcing the South Korean army. Washington moved the commands of the U.S. 8th Army and the U.S. Far East Forces from Tokyo to Seoul in the second half of 1954 while reinforcing its occupation army in South Korea and expanding military establishments. According to the minutes of the "Seoul-Washington talks" held on November 17, 1954, the strength of the South Korean puppet army was set at 720,000 and U.S. command of the South Korean army was reaffirmed.

In violation of the provisions of the Korean Armistice Agreement, the U.S. warmongers illegally introduced combat material in large quantities from America to South Korea to expand their armed forces stationed in South Korea. Then, to cover their unlawful acts they openly interfered with the activities of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission and went the length of insulting, beating up, and kidnapping the staff members of the Commission.

Under U.S. instigation, the South Korean puppet army swelled from 16 divisions at the time of the armistice signing to 31 divisions 720,000 strong by 1955. Starting with the unilateral abrogation of Paragraph 13-d of the Korean Armistice Agreement providing for the ban on reinforcing and introducing combat material into Korea, the U.S. imperialists brazen-facedly staged provocative acts to aggravate the tension. Particularly, they transferred the "UN command" from Tokyo to Seoul in July 1957, then introduced atomic weapons and guided missiles into South Korea, converting it into an atomic base.

In view of the situation, the D.P.R.K. Government, denouncing the U.S. provocative acts, issued on February 5, 1958, a statement demanding the withdrawal of all foreign armies from Korea in order to create a new phase for accelerating the country's peaceful unification. In response to the statement of the D.P.R.K. Government, the Chinese People's Volunteers withdrew completely from North Korea by the end of October 1958.

In October 1959 the 6th Session of the Second D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly proposed the South Korean authorities to make the U.S. army go from South Korea at once and solemnly proclaim to refrain from using force against each other. And the voice of the world people became louder in demand of U.S. withdrawal from South Korea. No pretext can justify the continued U.S. occupation of South Korea. Nor is there any ground for the U.S. army to remain in South Korea.

Nevertheless, the American imperialists stepped up their schemes for permanent split of Korea and occupation of South Korea. Not only do they refuse to withdraw from South Korea, but keep reinforcing their military forces and staging military provocations. In face of the ever intensifying national-salvation struggle in South Korea coupled with their repeated failures in various parts of the world, the U.S. imperialists are working more furiously to seek the way out. They are all out to aggravate the tension in Korea and push ahead with their war policy in violation of the provisions of the Korean Armistice Agreement. The nearer their doom draws, the more frenzied become the Yankee imperialists.

Their reckless provocations will only hasten the last day of the U.S. aggressors in Korea.



# YOUNG PIONEERS OF KOREA

"I, as a member of the Young Pioneers of Korea, solemnly pledge before the emblem of the Young Pioneers of Korea that I shall be profoundly faithful to the Workers' Party of Korea and Marshal Kim Il Sung, the beloved leader, ardently love the country after the revolutionary forerunners, and study hard, work, and grow up healthy and brave."

Thus, every child makes a vow when he joins the Young Pioneers of Korea. From the first day of his membership he wears a red tie and a badge of the Young Pioneers of Korea.

"To become reserves of communist builders we shall be ready!" is the slogan of the Young Pioneers of Korea. To the slogan each member of the Y.P.K., lifting his right hand above the head in a salute, calls: "Always ready!"

The Young Pioneers of Korea was organized on June 6, 1946, the following year after the country's liberation. It is a mass organization of all children between 9 and 14 to prepare them for future communist builders.

It inherits the revolutionary traditions established by the partisans led by Comrade Kim Il Sung and other Korean communists in the thirties in the course of the armed struggle against Japanese imperialism, and follows the patterns shown by the Children's Corps of those days.

The Constitution of the Young Pioneers of Korea reads in part:

"...The Young Pioneers of Korea educates children in the revolutionary and communist spirit of the anti-Japanese partisans.

"The Young Pioneers of Korea makes children study hard, love labour, possess a sound body, and enjoy leisure.

"The Young Pioneers of Korea upholds the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea, actively implements it, and takes part in the country's socialist construction.

"The Young Pioneers of Korea fight to make the U.S. aggressive army withdraw from the southern part of our country, put an end to the reactionary system which is suppressing the people, and accomplish the country's peaceful unification so that the children in the southern part can lead a happy life and get education as soon as possible..."

The Y.P.K., through its organizations, rallies firmly the children around the Workers' Party of Korea and

fulfils the tasks provided for in the Constitution.

Each school has a branch of the Y.P.K. and every class a unit.

The branch and unit have their own committees elected in their general meetings respectively.

The unit is composed of several sub-units which are organized by communities.

Organizations of the Y.P.K. at all levels are under the leadership of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea. The city or county committees of the S.W.Y.L.K. send instructors to Y.P.K. organizations.

It is obligatory for every teacher to guide the unit of the Y.P.K. of his or her class. When a pupil is over the membership age and ready to join the S.W.Y.L.K., he so becomes by the recommendation of the Y.P.K. branch committee.

The Y.P.K. arranges various meetings, work programmes, excursions, and others according to the wishes of its members to imbue them with the spirit of being boundlessly faithful to the revolutionary cause and of ardently loving their socialist country. It, also, leads the members to studying profoundly the Party policy and the teachings of Premier Kim Il Sung and educates them in the revolutionary spirit so that they can carry out the tasks in all trials in response to the Party's call.

The Y.P.K. members are educated through their organizations to hate the U.S. and Japanese imperialists, the sworn enemies of the Korean people, to prepare themselves to fight to the end for rooting out imperialism from the globe, and to struggle resolutely against the class enemy while always bearing in mind the tragic history that their parents experienced in the past.

It is an important work of the Y.P.K. to make the members ardently love the socialist system in their country where there is neither exploitation nor oppression and everyone leads a happy life, studying and working to his heart's content.

Communist education is the major content of the education for the members. They are taught from their childhood to love and value the collective and its interests, guard the properties of the country and people as the apple of the eye, to be polite, simple and industrious, and live harmoniously with others helping and pulling each other.

The communist education for the children is done

along with the work of imbuing them with the lofty revolutionary spirit and high morality of Comrade Kim Il Sung and other revolutionary fighters as well as the Children's Corps. To this end, meetings are held at the room dedicated to the study of the history of the Workers' Party of Korea which every school maintains. At these meetings the children read and discuss stories of the childhood of Marshal Kim Il Sung and the "Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Partisans."

One of the major tasks of the Y.P.K. members is to study hard and secure knowledge and skill. Accordingly, the Y.P.K. holds regularly get-togethers for stories on science, composition contests, exhibitions of the members' works, and so on. All these help the pupils study harder, observe school discipline, and win good and the best marks.

When the school is over, the Y.P.K. members go to the students' and children's palace, children's halls, and juvenile libraries to widen and make profound what they have learned in the classroom. The Y.P.K. also promotes culture of sentiments of its members.

The pupils take part in cultural and art circles. There are various contests organized by the Y.P.K. organizations at all levels. Every year a national pupils' art festival is held in Pyongyang.

Sports and physical training are emphasized, too, to steel the pupils and develop sports technique among the Y.P.K. members. Various sports meets and games are held frequently in addition to the national juvenile sports meets.

Camping grounds for the pupils are to be found in Sukam on the outskirts of Pyongyang, in Songdowon, and other parts of the country. In summer, a great number of pupils visit scenic spots, old battlefields of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, and make excursions.

It is also another major task for the Y.P.K. members to take part in the country's socialist construction. The organizations of the Y.P.K. at all levels mobilize their members to help their parents in their spare time.

The pupils are carrying out a "small-fry seven-year plan," as they did during the first five-year plan period.

In pace with the current Seven-Year National Economic Plan, they are implementing their own "seven-year plan" to apply what they learn at school to reality, conduct economization and love labour, and help the country build up socialism.

The organizations of the Y.P.K. have energetically mobilized their members to the struggle shoulder to shoulder with the entire Korean people to make the U.S. imperialists go from South Korea and unify the country so as to relieve the South Korean people and children from the present plight.

All the Y.P.K. members in North Korea have vigorously strived to register more achievements in their study and life, keeping in mind the South Korean people and pupils groaning under U.S. colonial rule. Stepping with the "Chullima Workteam Movement"



Young Pioneers of Korea give a salute

A number of holiday homes for pupils are to be found in the country—in mountains and on the sea shores



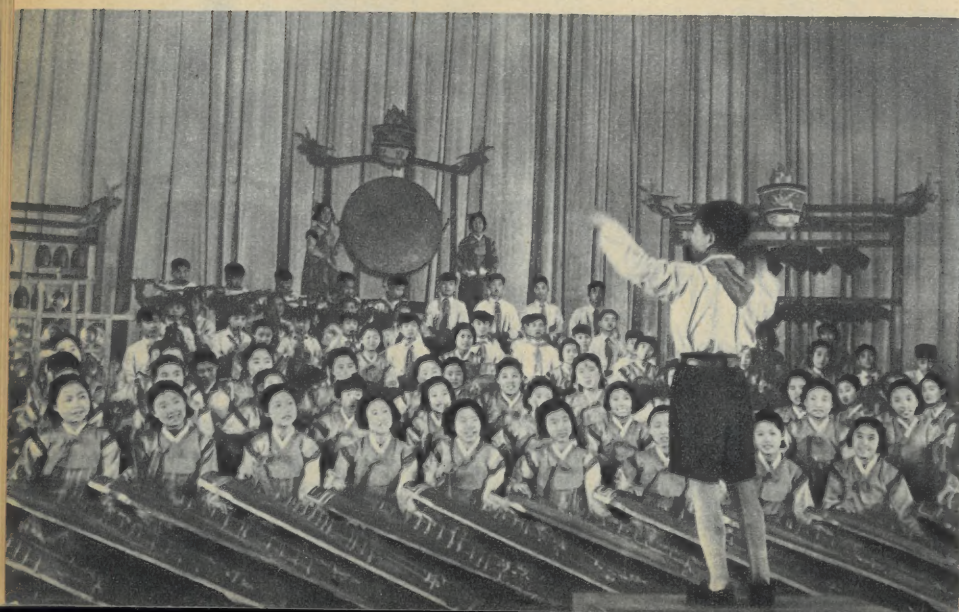




Columns of children are marching

for the past several years, the children are waging a movement for winning the title of "Model Unit" and "Model Branch." It is their motto: "To study and live in a communist way helping and pulling each

A children's national folk orchestra



Top: Children do the hiking, too. Below: Callisthenics of the members of the sports and physical culture circle at the Pyongyang Students' and Children's Palace

other and to grow up into future communist builders." The Y.P.K. has consistently upheld friendship and solidarity with all the children of the world who love peace and oppose imperialism.

Members of the Young Pioneers of Korea at a lab



# A Song of Friendship

— Korean artists tour Europe and Africa —

KIM HWAN GI



On their arrival in Mali, Korean dancers and singers were welcomed by artists of Mali

OUR song and dance troupe led by a friendship and cultural delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made a tour of various countries of Europe and Africa for some 90 days from October last year.

In the 80-member troupe led by conductor Hu Jai Bok were two People's Artists and twelve Merited Artists. And the repertoire was a colourful one with some 20 music and dance numbers, all on contemporary themes, but of national touch.

The troupe gave some 60 performances in 18 cities in Rumania, Albania, the United Arab Republic, Algeria, Mali,

Guinea, Ghana, Iraq, and Hungary.

Everywhere the troupe was well received by the peoples of these countries; it had the honour of performing for leaders of many countries. And our artists were received by lead-

ers of various countries. Their hospitality and best wishes moved us deeply.

At the reception in his palace, President of Iraq Abdul Salam Arif according our artists heart-warming hospitality encouraged them.





In all countries the Korean troupe visited the people gave it an enthusiastic welcome with the resounding shouts of "Long live Korea!"

Their voices are still ringing in our ears. We all knew it was an expression of their friendship towards the entire Korean people.

We met many people. They spoke highly of our performances, and expressed their wishes for further strengthening the friendship between Korea and their countries.

Kamara Alfa, a Guinean artist, said: "Korea's art is a perfect union of high-level artistry and distinct political character."

"Korea's art enchanted the professional musicians. It is well woven with contemporaneity and national features. This characteristic gives us a good lead in further developing our national art of Ghana. The Korean artists gave us much confidence." This was what Piliph Gbefo, an outstanding Ghanaian musician, remarked.

Such expressions made our hearts warm, and we felt the great interest the peoples of these countries had in our arts

and their deep friendship towards us Korean people.

When we were in Cairo, the capital of the United Arab Republic and the cradle of the ancient civilization, Mohamed Hashas told us: "I attended your performance four times. It was beautiful and splendid, indeed."

During our stay in Alexandria, the "Pearl of the Mediterranean," a young man came to our hotel. This is what he told us: "Last evening I attended your performance. Now I came to tell you this. I knew that your people were a valiant people that knocked off American imperialism. But last night I also found out that you people had the most beautiful arts in the world. We Arab people never forgot, nor will we ever forget, the support you brotherly Korean people gave us at the time of the Suez Canal crisis."

His words moved every one of us deeply, and we saw anew how precious the friendship and solidarity built in the course of the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism is. Everywhere it was the same. All expressed friendship

to the Korean people, and everyone said that we were fighting for the common cause.

In the course of the tour our troupe learned some 60 excellent folk songs and favourite songs of the United Arab Republic, Algeria, Guinea, Ghana, Iraq and other countries, many of which were included in our programmes. Some were played on the Korean instrument Kayageum, too. Especially, the dance depicting the friendship between the Korean people and the peoples of various countries won admiration of the audiences.

We saw achievements the people attained in building up a national culture and met artists of these countries. All this, I am sure, will contribute to the further promotion of cultural interchange.

The three-month tour of the troupe went a long way toward deepening friendship and unity already formed between the peoples of Korea and these countries through the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. And the bridge of friendship spanning Korea and these countries has been further reinforced.



During their stay in the United Arab Republic, members of the Pyongyang Song and Dance Troupe visited the pyramids and sphinx



## "YUNGIL BOMBS"

The picture in this page shows some of the hand-grenades that the anti-Japanese partisans made in the 1930's.

To be sure, the grenades are of crude making with the iron case wired. It was commonly called "Yungil bombs." (Yungil, or Yenchi in Chinese, is the name of a place in Northeast China.)

The partisans had to wage arduous struggles. They had no rear or a regular army. On the contrary, they fought surrounded by the enemy.

To fight the enemy they took weapons from the enemy; then they and the people made some.

The "Yungil bombs" were made at the secret "arsenal" in the dense forest.

Comrade Pak Yung Soon, a revolutionary fighter, in the

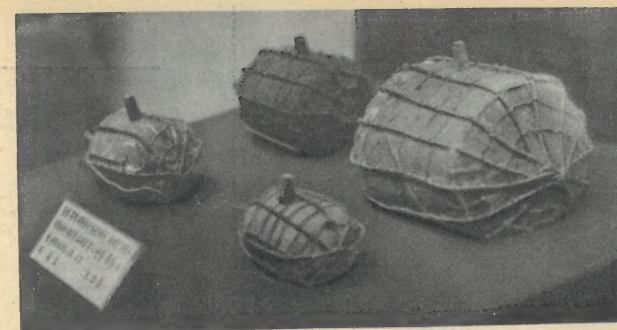
early thirties under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung made and repaired weapons with his comrade-in-arms. He wrote in his reminiscences that they made weapons with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, pulling their talents and zeal together.

A small bellows and a few hammers, pincers, and pliers were about all they had in the line of tools.

At beginning they made only spears, daggers, etc.

Then they made "noise grenades" and "red pepper grenades." The former was used to scare the enemy with a big sound, and the latter was a sort of tear-bomb. Gradually they improved their grenades to be more effective. Powder-charged cloth-bags, stones, and tin were used.

Eventually they succeeded in



making "hand-grenades." Tin cans charged with explosives were what they made. Different kinds of grenades were made: "Bomb No. 1," "Bomb No.2," "Bomb No. 3," etc. For these they used dynamite, which was sent by the people in secret.

However, as the anti-Japanese struggle expanded, more and better weapons were needed. The partisans studied and succeeded in making powder with all the materials attainable.

They put up a powder shop and made grenades.

Gradually, their weapon shop made even rifles and light machine-guns.

Thus the "Yungil bombs" were an expression of the indomitable fighting will and revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese partisans.

## Do You Know?

### KOREA'S HOLIDAYS

Two national holidays are observed in Korea, August 15, the liberation day, and September 9, the founding day of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

**August 15:** On August 15, 1945, the Korean people were liberated from the yoke of Japanese colonial rule of thirty-six years. Since then Korea has celebrated the Liberation Day on a grand scale. This year the people of Korea will observe the 20th anniversary of liberation.

**Sept. 9:** On September 9, 1948, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was proclaimed and the day has been made a national holiday.

Besides these two national holidays Korea also observes New Year's Day and May Day—the workers' holiday demonstrating the fighting unity of the working class of the world.

\* \* \*

Besides these holidays our country also observes:

**February 8:** This is the Day of the People's Army which was founded on February 8, 1948.

**April 25:** It was on April 25, 1932, Comrade Kim Il Sung and other Korean communists organized the anti-Japanese partisans units, the first revolutionary armed forces of the Korean people, to liberate their nation from Japanese colonial rule.

**July 27:** The Korean people won a historic victory in their Patriotic War of Liberation on July 27, 1953, over the U.S. imperialists who launched armed invasion against the D.P.R.K. on June 25, 1950.

**October 10:** This year the Workers' Party of Korea, a leading and guiding force of the Korean people, founded in 1945, will celebrate its 20th birthday.

In addition to the above, Korea also observes various Days. Among them are:

The Socialist Working Youth League of Korea Day—Jan. 17; the International Women's Day—March 8; the Young Pioneers of Korea Day—June 6; the Miners' Day—the third Sunday of Sept.; the Railway Workers' Day—May 11; the Lumberjacks' Day—the first Sunday of Oct.; the Fishermen's Day—March 22; the Students' Day—the first Sunday of Oct.; the International Children's Day—June 1; the Sports Day—the second Sunday of Oct.





Han Pil Hwa, Korean queen on the ice

## THE SECOND PLACE IN THE WORLD

The Korean girl skaters made a good showing of themselves at the World Women's Speed Skating Championships held in February in Oulu, Finland.

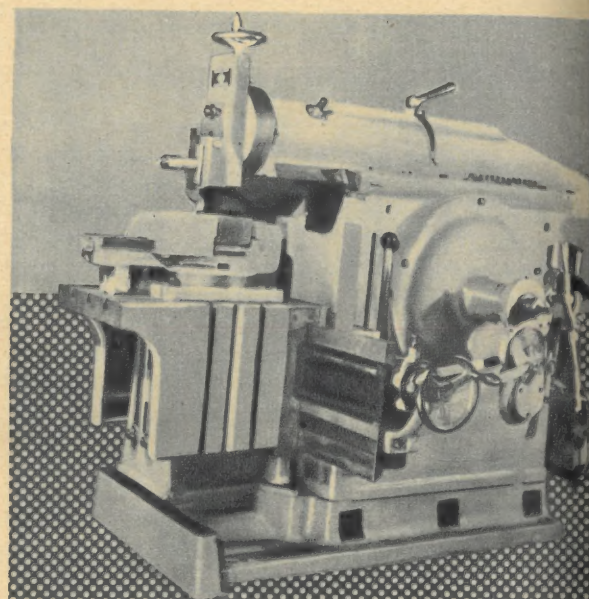
In the 3,000-metre race Han Pil Hwa breasted the tape with the time of 5 min. 21.6 sec. She won the fifth place in the total points. Other Korean girls—Ryoo Choon Ja and Kim Song Soon—did very well, too. The Korean team won the second place in the total score for four events. The Soviet women skaters won the first.

## Export list:

Machine tools, power-generating machines and equipment, metallurgical machines and equipment, farm machines and implements, conveyers, construction machines and equipment, machines and equipment for chemical industry, optical instruments, medical instruments, meters, tools, abrasives, bearings and bearing balls, electric machines and appliances, telecommunication equipment.

**KOREA MACHINERY EXPORT & IMPORT CORPORATION**  
Pyongyang, D.P.R.K.

Cable Address: "KIGE" Pyongyang



### THE THREE REVOLUTIONS

On December 30, 1964, the Ministry of Communications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

issued a series of three stamps on the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in Korea's country-

side, which hold an important place in the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the beloved leader of the Korean people, in February 1964.

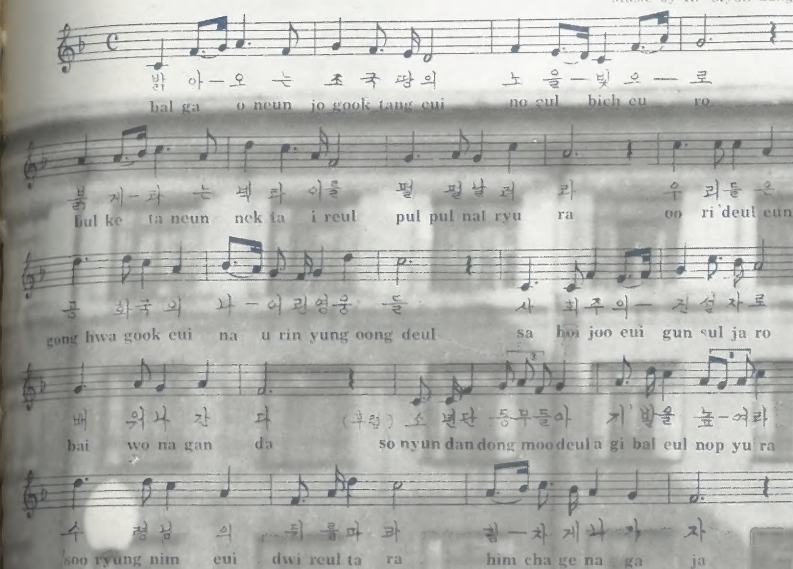
Stamp 1, 5 jun, technical revolution  
Stamp 2, 10 jun, cultural revolution.  
Stamp 3, 10 jun, ideological revolution.  
Size: 40×24 mm. Multi-colours. Offset.



Anything in this issue may be reprinted with due acknowledgement.

## 소년단 행진곡 SO NYUN DAN HAING JIN GOK

Words by Jung Su Chon  
Music by Ri Myun Sang



### YOUNG PIONEERS MARCH

I. In the twilight of the fatherland brightening  
The Red ties are fluttering.  
We are young heroes of the land!  
Will we learn and grow into socialist builders.

Refrain:

Young Pioneers, raise your flag higher,  
They are marching after the Leader.

II. The bright future our revolutionary fathers opened.  
Our hearts are pounding vigorously.

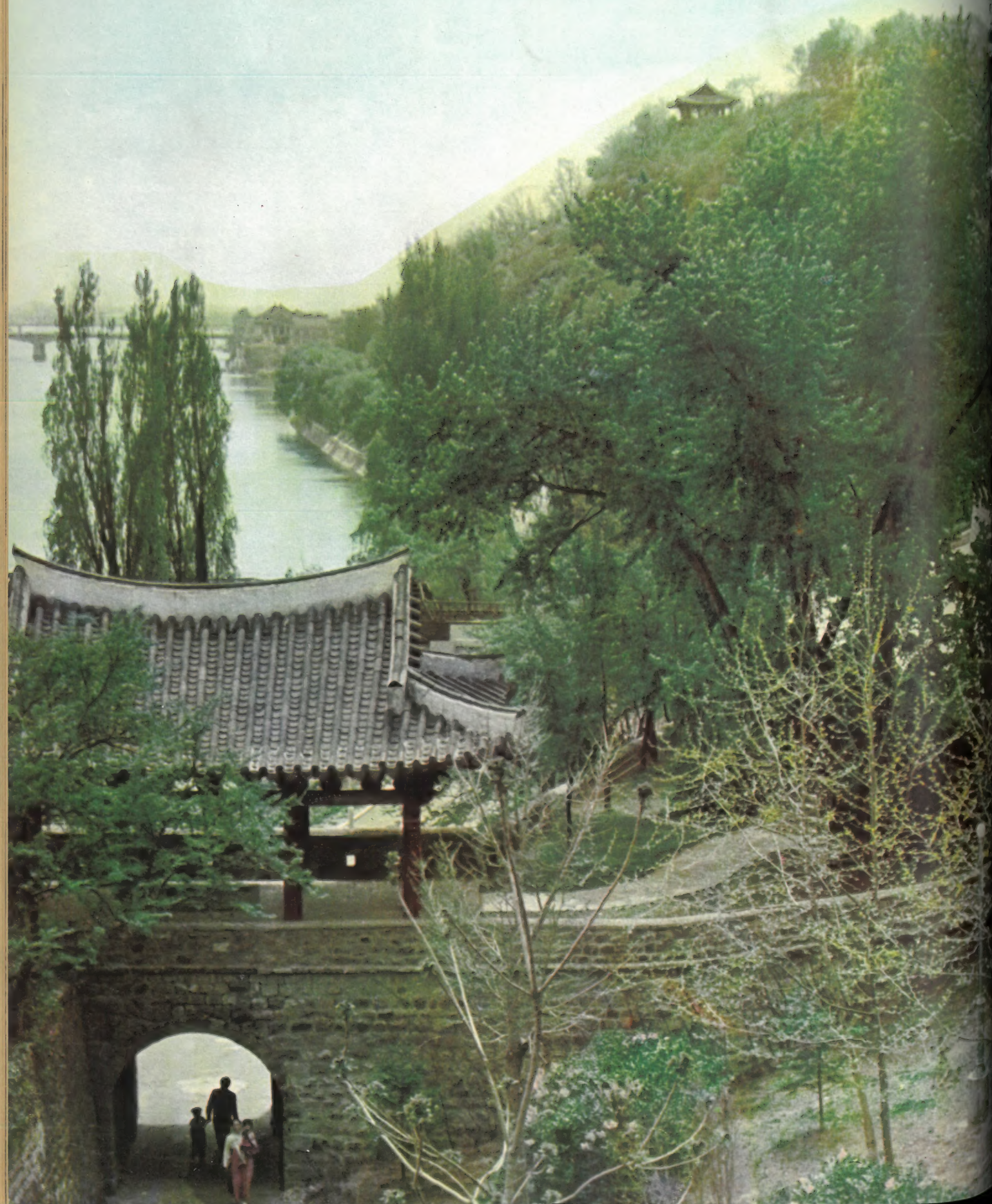
We are sons and daughters of the anti-Japanese partisans!  
Will we inherit the shiny patriotic tradition.

III. Our chests are swelling, energetically we tread  
Upon the green mountains and golden fields.  
We are flowers of new prospering Korea!  
Will we fight on the road of reunification.





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# Korea Today

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